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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

America Reaches for Economy

Ford Plans a Worker-Farmer

Prussia Sees Hitler in Test

Tardieu Away, Bruening Play

Governors Foresee Tax Drop

WASHINGTON sees the tremendous movement to cut down governmental expenses not as ending with federal costs, but merely as beginning there. The American people, the Capitol believes, are aroused at last and are making the surprising discovery that governmental cost gets higher as it gets closer home. The taxpayers' total bill in 1913 was $2,919,000,000; in 1932 it is $15,090,000,000. In those 19 years federal expenses jumped from $692,000,000 to $4,434,000,000, and state expenses leaped from $383,000,000 to $2,364,000,000, but municipal expenses fairly skyrocketed from $2,919,000,000 to $8,292,000,000. The awakened taxpayer becomes aware that real reduction, like charity, begins at home—at the home town. But most important of all is the discovery of how economy can suddenly and successfully be put into effect in nation, state, and city; the discovery that economy is neither more nor less than a fine, wholesome, infectious—idea.

¶ Henry Ford tells President Hoover his considered scheme for lifting the country out of the doldrums. Industry is combined with agriculture in the plan explained at the White House and now being proved out in experience at the Ford Dearborn plant. Men in factories would spend part of their time in small-scale, scientific farming, producing foodstuffs needed for the family table. A worker could thus save $500 a year on his cost of living. Mr. Ford withholds details, but indicates that the day of the dual worker is on its sure way—when the man with the monkey wrench will be also the man with the hoe.

¶ Germany sees Prussia set the new Diet for May 24, a month earlier than the time limit. Prime Minister Otto Braun and the Cabinet act thus to avoid Fascist charges of prolonging their term, and will resign on the opening day. Overtures start between the Fascists and the Catholic Center Party to form a Right Cabinet and take over the Government of Prussia. This would place Adolf Hitler between two fires, the Catholics setting a check on him from within and Dr. Hugenberg leading the Opposition against him without. Thus Prussia may soon do what Germany would have done had the national election gone otherwise—make or unmake Herr Hitler.

¶ Geneva sees plans for a grand four-party party go wrong. Premier Tardieu of France, Chancellor Bruening of Germany, and Prime Minister MacDonald of Britain were to have been guests of Secretary Stimson at his villa for a very frank talk on Franco-German relations. Messrs. Stimson and MacDonald hoped to lead, push, or persuade into an understanding that would be the crowning achievement of the Secretary's European visit. But M. Tardieu fails to arrive from Paris! Perhaps the election campaign held him, perhaps anything—but he fails to keep an appointment important to all the world. Perhaps later—but that remains to be seen. The quartet becomes a trio. Chancellor Bruening has a big day. The points he scores for Germany may reach far—far into those adjustments which will write the future.

¶ Japan again indicates that it will resign from the League of Nations. Tokyo newspapers start an editorial campaign on the subject. They declare the League effective only in western Europe. They resent all the League has done to force Japan to observance of the pacts and declare the League Committee of Nineteen illegal. Coming as the committee prepares to take further action on Shanghai and other matters, this action leaves Japan in an unhappy light. There is in Japan's attitude the suggestion of the willful child who breaks the rules of the game and when threatened with the agreed-upon penalty shouts its retort—"All right, then; I won't play!"

¶ Greece goes off the gold standard. A limitation is to be placed on imports. The budget will contain no provision for a sinking fund to meet foreign loans. Greece has failed to get help. Its biggest resource now is a hard fighting veteran statesman—Premier Venizelos.

¶ Richmond, Va., sees the Governors of 24 states tackle taxes. The leaders of the annual session agree that property has become an arid source of revenue. New wellsprings must be found. Governor Turner of Iowa advocates substantial state income tax. Governor Gardner of North Carolina tells of the "revolutionary" step of his State in establishing central control of all highways with upkeep through a gasoline tax, thus reducing costs and shifting the burden from property owners to road-users. Governor Turner gives a powerful reason why taxes should and can be reduced 50 per cent—because average earnings have been.

Texas City Prepares To Hew Own Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas, April 26

SAN ANTONIO has decided not to wait on Congress or Wall Street or any other outside agency to bring back prosperity. The "let George do it" attitude is taboo.

Having decided that the city "has within itself both the means and the ability to tremendously improve local conditions," a group of business men and other civic leaders has organized the "Loyal Legion," with a membership of 35,000 its goal, to undertake to "unite the whole city in one great, concerted effort to improve business conditions and awaken the spirit to progress."

Stimson Hears Views of Reich As to France

MacDonald Also Attends Conference on Ways to Relieve Europe

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 26—Failure of M. André Tardieu to keep the engagement he had made with Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Dr. Heinrich Bruening at Bessinge today prevented the much-anticipated Franco-German talk but gave Dr. Bruening his opportunity instead. The American Secretary of State had arranged the conference.

The British Prime Minister remained in Geneva and the German Chancellor returned from Berlin for the sole purpose of having a searching talk with M. Tardieu today. Only when the French Premier did not arrive on the train from Paris was it realized that plans must be revised.

It had been the intention of Mr. Stimson and Mr. MacDonald to get Dr. Bruening and M. Tardieu together in private, then to remind them of the grave condition of Franco-German relations and demand a frank exposition of their respective remedies.

The day's conversations were to have been the high point of Mr. Stimson's European trip. By M. Tardieu's absence they were converted into a discussion of the German viewpoint only.

Exploring Possibilities

It is too early to say whether the MacDonald-Bruening-Stimson talk will have important consequences. Inability of the French Premier to participate may merely have postponed useful Franco-German discussions.

Despite his absence the other statesmen are not willing to miss the opportunities and they are going ahead to explore all possibilities of relieving European distress.

M. Tardieu's electoral tasks are very heavy and it is also recognized that he doesn't wish to appear before French voters in the position of making compromises to that Germany which has just cast so many Hitler votes.

The general commission today formally adopted the resolution of yesterday adjourning further political discussions until the expert committees have disentangled offensive and defensive weapons.

These committees began their work by listing the various weapons already singled out in various national propositions.

Another Meeting Scheduled

The Franco-German problem as affected by disarmament was discussed between Mr. MacDonald, Dr. Bruening and Mr. Stimson this morning, it is officially announced. The statesmen, expressing their disappointment at M. Tardieu's absence, explain that today's meeting had been set early last week. They have arranged another for next Friday at which M. Tardieu once more has definitely promised to come.

For the purpose of further conversations, Mr. MacDonald, Dr. Bruening and Mr. Stimson, who had all planned to leave Geneva, will remain until after Friday. Today's meeting, in the words of an official spokesman, did not constitute negotiations but merely an exchange of views to do everything possible to facilitate the work of the Disarmament Conference. Signor Dino Grandi of Italy was kept in touch with results.

IDLE INSURANCE ISSUE OCCUPIES WOMEN VOTERS

More Enforcement of Child Labor Laws Urged at Detroit Parley

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 26—Recommendations for state unemployment compensation and for an established system of federal, state and local unemployment relief, are proving a controversial issue at the biennial convention of the National League of Women Voters here.

The league already is on record for an effectively coördinated system of federal and state employment offices with due regard for the interests of women, such as is provided in the Wagner bill. Last evening in a committee conference Dr. John B. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation took occasion to attack the present federal employment service while approving the league's stand for the Wagner bill.

"The present federal employment service, because of its inefficient organization and mistaken policies, threatens to set back for a decade the development of a permanent and adequate country-wide system of public employment offices in this country," Dr. Andrews said. "The federal service, as reorganized one year ago by Secretary of Labor Doak, is not only wasteful of public funds but also endangers with ill repute our public employment offices generally.

"From every section of the country have come protests against the appointment from Washington of unqualified and incompetent persons to take charge of the federal placement offices in the states. These offices directed from Washington have been set up in many instances without consulting the state labor departments, and frequently duplicate or even compete with already existing state and local services.

"There is, consequently, a widespread belief that the federal service is being used to develop, not an impartial placement system, but rather a partisan political machine. Such destructive federal policies are justly resented by state officials and by the friends of public employment offices everywhere.

"If the public employment service in America is to be rescued from confusion and political manipula-

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Greek Economies To Follow Voiding Of Gold Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, April 26—Official abandonment by Greece of the gold standard, which long has been little more than nominal, has been quietly received. The new régime came into operation today.

The Premier, Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, announcing this decision in the Chamber yesterday, said conferences held with bankers and merchants had shown the impossibility of maintaining the present fiduciary status. Advisers abroad, he outlined, were also agreed that the gold standard could no longer be maintained.

Every possible economy is to be adopted and limitation on imports will be introduced. The budget will omit provision for sinking funds on foreign loans, but the equivalent of coupons for May will be deposited in the Bank of Greece in drachmas. The resultant saving to the exchequer is to be used for public works.

Holders of gold bonds resident in Greece will be required to deposit these in a Greek bank and will receive interest in drachmas at the present official rate. If Greece receives assistance from abroad, the Premier thinks it will be able to continue payments; if not endeavor will be made to come to terms with creditors.

Mr. Venizelos declared budgetary equilibrium would be maintained and that with measures taken to prevent inflation drachmas would be stabilized on the basis of intrinsic values.

Anti-League Talk Revives In Tokyo Over Geneva Action

Press Talks of Quitting Covenant—Plan to Incorporate Truce Conditions in Resolution of Committee of Nineteen Stirs Indignation

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 26—It is indicated that Japan's resignation from the League of Nations is drawing nearer. On the eve of the meeting of the Committee of Nineteen at Geneva, the newspaper Mainichi Nichinichi opened an editorial campaign urging that Japan should quit the League, featuring a series of articles from leading publicists, all demanding resignation on the ground that the "League, minus America and Soviet Russia, amounts to a League of Western Europe. . . A League without the United States of America is powerless in regard to North and South America. . . . The objects of the League are not peaceful settling of troubles among nations. We do not forget the efforts at disarmament, the international economics and labor legislation, the promotion of health. But these constitute individual problems. As far as international disputes are concerned, the League is powerless outside of Europe."

Editorially the paper declares: "Japan's relations with the League have reached a stage at which the issue cannot be solved unless both part company or one submits to the other. . . . The resolution passed by the Committee of Nineteen on April 19 is the final stroke, so far as the commission is concerned. For the League, irrespective of whether it possesses the actual power of enforcing the resolution or not," it recalls the danger of applying Article 16 of the Covenant and continues: "We resolutely declare that the resolution is unjust and unfair. . . . This question vitally and directly affects the existence of the Empire. We cannot leave the fate of our Empire to the oratorical whims of foreign politicians. We must teach those in the League, who appear to be enjoying an orgy of talk, that the Japanese brand the resolution as illegal and reject it.

"The dispatch of imperial troops to Shanghai was a simple act of self-defense to protect our nationals' property and the rights of Japan. . . . The attempt by a commission of other nationals to interfere with our right of self-defense not only violates international law but is an unpardonable crime derogatory to the dignity of our empire. . . . The question of quitting the League is now a matter of mere formality."

The Foreign Office spokesman criticized the League for "face saving strategy, proposing to rub salt in the wounds already inflicted on Japan" by including the latest formula of Sir Miles Lampson, British delegate at the Shanghai parleys, in the resolution of the Committee of Nineteen. He reiterated the Government's contention that the Committee of Nineteen has no legal status and that Japan will refuse to recognize anything it does or says. The terms for an armistice at Shanghai must be agreed to on the spot. Japan has no objection to the Lampson proposal, but the question in this particular case is basic. Therefore, while really not disapproving of the Lampson formula, Japan will steadfastly oppose its being included in the resolution of the Committee of Nineteen.

TRADE DEFENDS IRELAND'S TIES WITH BRITAIN

Separation of Free State Would Demand Finding of New Markets

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—It would be difficult to find any other two countries which are so complementary as Ireland and Great Britain. Ireland at present is first, last and all the time agricultural. It produces milk, butter, eggs, poultry, sheep, cattle and horses vastly in excess of its own requirements.

Great Britain on the other hand needs precisely these products. At the same time, Britain also needs markets for its own surplus output of industrial goods of which Ireland, apart from the six northern countries, produces practically nothing.

Ireland, in fact, is separated only by a few miles of sea from the one big mart in the world for imported agricultural produce; while England similarly has at its very doors a customer whose wants are those to which British industry specially caters.

Heavy Purchases in England

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that 96 per cent of the Free State's exports in 1931 went to Great Britain, and 8 per cent of all British exports went to the 3,000,000 inhabitants of the Free State. The people of the Saorstat Eireann, to use its Gaelic name, bought more per head from Great Britain than those of any other country.

During its 10 years of office, the previous Government gave much attention to farming matters. Under the auspices of Mr. Patrick J. Hogan, the Minister for Agriculture, a number of measures were passed to improve the quality of Irish agricultural products so as to insure not only bigger sales but better prices and profits.

Thus the breeding of pigs in the Free State has been practically standardized by a system of licensing and there are heavy penalties against sending undersized, dirty, or stale eggs into the export trade.

Development of Industry

Mr. Hogan's successor, Dr. James Ryan, has not yet had time to develop his policy. He has, however, arranged for an export bounty of 4d. per pound on butter—the first export bounty ever granted in the Free State.

But his party, the Fianna Fail, is showing more interest in fostering industry than in reorganizing agriculture. Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister for Commerce and Industry, has already announced his intention of bringing in a comprehensive new schedule of tariffs.

Fianna Fail's contention is that it is a mistake for a country to put all its economic eggs in the British basket.

Consequently, it plans to take a country-wide census of the Free State's resources. It wants to see local committees, district committees, county committees culminating in one controlling, centralized, directive body in Dublin. This chain is to investigate the dormant community, district and national resources, coördinate them with the national needs, and link the whole country in an un-Sovietized Five-Year Plan.

There are many rivals for the markets in Britain now open to the Irish and it might be a serious calamity for the Free State if it broke with Britain. For it is one thing to lose 8 per cent of its total export trade as Britain might do. But it is quite a different matter to lose the whole of it as might happen to the Free State.

YOUTH TRAINED IN USE OF MONEY DECLARED NEED

High School Principals Hold Conference at Framingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., April 26—Youth needs more training in money management if it is to successfully carry the burdens of the world in the future, Miss Marquis Robb, instructor of economic education at Brookline High School, told the annual Conference of Junior and Senior High School Principals, meeting at the State Teachers College here today. Principals and assistants in schools all over the State are attending the three-day sessions.

The result of adopting rigid courses in money management in the nation's schools would be a greater world unity, Miss Robb said. She described the course at Brookline High School, which is believed to be the only such course in schools in this section of the country.

"We are studying methods to wipe out economic illiteracy," she continued, "and the students are showing a keen interest in the subject. Young people trained how to handle money properly at a time when they are receiving other basic principles of education would jump into businesses with a knowledge of money which would be of greater aid than anything else."

The encircling financial force of this century demands mathematical balance, Miss Robb declared. Now, not after the student leaves school, is the time to train him in the fundamentals of money management. "'Money talks,' says the man on the street, It does," she concluded, "so what are we going to make it say in the lives of the next generation? The voice of a properly trained youth will constitute the word of money in the future."

Three students of the course spoke to the principals and showed how it is helping them to a broader idea of what money really means to the individual and how it can best be controlled. One student gave personal experiences of how his knowledge of money is aiding him in his work as treasurer of a large organization in Brookline. Charts were presented showing the economic history of the world as it affects the individuals.

The general sessions are under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank P. Morse, supervisor of secondary education in Massachusetts, which is the main topic of discussion. Mr. Clyde M. Hill, professor of secondary education and chairman of the department of education at Yale University, spoke on "The Professional Training of Teachers in Secondary Schools."

Mrs. Hoover Turns To Virginia Hills

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP) — Spring was formally welcomed at the White House with Mrs. Herbert Hoover departing for her first visit this year to the presidential lodge in the Virginia mountains.

Driving her own car over the 90-mile route to the camp, Mrs. Hoover expected to spend the night and possibly two or three days there. The camp has been closed since last fall, although a small marine guard remained near by during the winter.

Mrs. Hoover was accompanied by several personal friends. President Hoover is hopeful that he can visit the camp over the coming week-end, but no final decision has been made.

FRESH REVENUE MEANS SOUGHT BY GOVERNORS

Property Income Drained to Aridity, Richmond Conference Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 26—Governors of 24 states, gathered here in the "mother of states" for their annual conference, are searching for new productive wellsprings of revenue to be tapped for their thirsty state budgets.

At a session devoted to taxation, an executive from the Atlantic seaboard, Gov. O. Max Gardner of North Carolina, and one from a farm state, Gov. Dan W. Turner of Iowa, agreed that property has become an arid source of revenue and that the burden thereon must be reduced, even in the face of mounting governmental expenditures.

As a substitute, Governor Turner advocated a substantial state income tax, while Governor Gardner explained the "revolutionary" step taken by his State in establishing central control of every mile of a 57,000-mile state and county road system, supported largely by a gasoline tax.

Governor Turner opposed a sales tax on the ground that its burden would fall heaviest on persons of moderate means. He opposed the argument that taxes cannot be lowered, pointing to possibilities of consolidation of departments and of retrenchment in other lines. Inasmuch as average earnings have been reduced 50 per cent, he said, there must be a parallel reduction in taxes.

Reserve "Deflation"

Charging that the Federal Reserve System has "deflated land and agriculture and brought a high-priced dollar," Governor Turner asked that the system "recognize the value of good farm land as a basis of credit by giving agriculture more liberal treatment in making such notes eligible to rediscount at the Federal Reserve Bank."

Governor Gardner told the governors that North Carolina's new system of state control of highways has reduced costs and has shifted the burden from property owners to those who use the roads.

"Wherever country roads are dependent for maintenance on property taxes, with the present heavy burdens property is carrying and with the difficulties of collecting this tax and the hardships in paying it, they are likely to be in grave dan-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Farm Fee Issue Revives In West; Hoover Gaining

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 26—The possible effects of the farm relief issue on presidential politics has come to the fore with renewal of the drive on Congress for the equalization fee and the export debenture. Four years ago the agricultural question was one of the warmest of the campaign.

President Hoover, incidentally, has been gaining ground among the farmers during the past six months, it is reported in closely informed farm sources here. The inclination of farmers to blame the Administration for their troubles is said to be lifting.

The farm prospects of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York are analyzed as poorer than they were four years ago. In another race between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Smith it is anticipated that Mr. Hoover would easily carry the middle western farming community, which is normally Republican.

The reëntrance of the equalization fee around which the farm battle turned in the last presidential campaign has brought up the query whether it will again be a vote mover in this year's election. Four years ago the fee was used to switch a minority of Republican farmers Democratic. The major champion of the long congressional campaign for the fee by the American Farm Bureau Federation has revived it once more, and serves notice it will vigorously push it. Word is in circulation among farm experts here that President Hoover will veto such a bill.

Mexico Gives Aid To Repatriates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Recommending that "solvent" repatriates be extended government aid to help them obtain useful employment in the agricultural regions, the special committee to investigate the unemployment problem caused by the return of thousands of Mexicans from the United States has submitted its report, and work has begun on a new farm colony of 40,000 acres in Coahuila.

The region embraces irrigated and fertile farming land suitable for the production of a wide variety of crops. While the Government will aid the newly arrived farmers in many ways, the grower must foot his own expense bill.

In the Coahuila colony there will be recreation centers and schools. No limit is set on the number of repatriates to be permitted to cultivate land in the colony.

POLISH JOBLESS RIOT

ZYRARDOW, Poland, April 26 (AP) —Because the treasury was unable to pay unemployment doles, the jobless today stormed the city hall and demolished several offices. The police quelled the disturbance.

Monitor News on Air Over WBZ, W1XAZ

NEWS of the world is chronicled twice daily in 15-minute broadcasts by The Christian Science Monitor from radio stations WBZ and WBZA (303 meters, 990 kilocycles) and the shortwave station W1XAZ (31.35 meters).

These programs, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," will come to you each week day, from 12 o'clock noon to 12:15 p. m., and from 6:15 to 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Need Is Shown For Cutting Of Local Expense

Cost of Running Cities Found to Be Much Too High

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—Economy in state and municipal, as well as in federal, governments is being preached by tax experts here.

The same nation-wide pressure that is forcing Congress to unheard-of efforts in whittling down federal extravagances and consolidating Washington departments could be directed, it is asserted, to just as great or greater advantage in the case of American states, and particularly of American cities.

The cost of running cities on the aggregate, it is asserted, bears more heavily on the average taxpayer than the cost of running both federal and state governments combined. Now is the time, it is pointed out, to get an efficient municipal government—to clear out incompetent or dishonest officials and to put American municipalities on a business basis.

President Coolidge, while in the White House, emphasized the need of local governmental economies in regions where federal officials were unable to move.

President Hoover, in choosing as the subject for his address at Richmond tomorrow, before the governors' conference, "The Relationship Between State and Federal Government on Economy and Taxation," is thought likely to touch on the same matter.

Figures Tell Story

It is a question in which current statistics tell their own story. Taking the matter of all governmental costs, the taxpayer had to spend $2,919,000,000 in 1913 as against an estimated $15,090,000,000 in 1932. Of this total, federal expenses jumped from $692,000,000 to $4,434,000,000; state expenses, $383,000,000 to $2,364,000,000, and local expenditures, $2,919,000,000 to $8,292,000,000.

If the American taxpayer really wants taxation relief he should find it within his own state, it is asserted, and home community, as well as in the Federal Government.

Per capita costs of government in 1913 and again in 1929, adjusted to the difference in purchasing power of the 1913 dollar, bring out the contrast even more graphically. The figures are based in part on statistics of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The average American spent $7.17 in 1913 for Federal Government, and $23.39 in 1929.

Weighed by Debts

The average American spent $3.97 in 1913 for state government, and $11.84 in 1929.

The average American spent $32.72 in 1913 for local government, and $39.98 in 1929.

The foregoing illustrates what is known to be felt strongly by President Hoover, that the average citizen should make certain not only that the federal, but the state and local governments also, should attempt to balance their budgets.

Local American governments are at present weighed down by huge debts. In 1912 the municipalities on the list compiled by the census bureau showed an indebtedness of $68.74 per capita, a total of $2,015,000,000.

Since then, expenditures have run riot—in 1929 the per capita municipal debts averaged $138.32; or a total of $6,130,000,000.

These debts were contracted when money was cheap—they are being repaid, either in interest or capital, when money is dear. The figures explain both why certain city governments have been having monetary difficulties recently, and also why "something should be done about it" at present.

PERUVIAN NATIONALS AIDED BY NEW LAW

LIMA, Peru, April 26 (By U. P.)—Eighty per cent of the technical and administrative staffs, as well as labor, employed by firms doing business in Peru, must be Peruvian nationals, under the terms of a new law promulgated Saturday. The law becomes effective in 60 days.

The law will affect several foreign firms which at present employ less than 80 per cent Peruvians on their technical and administrative staffs. It is believed that it will have little effect on labor.

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LAGUARDIA SAYS WRITERS 'KITED' STOCKS

Tells Inquiry Reporters Paid for Booming Certain Issues

PRODUCES CHECKS ALLEGEDLY PASSED

Lists Also Securities and Companies Said to Have Been Falsely Praised

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—Financial writers were charged with helping to rig the market against the public in Wall Street stock manipulations, in testimony backed by what he introduced as documentary evidence, before the Senate short-selling investigation today by Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York.

Mr. LaGuardia listed the names of financial writers, reputable newspapers, stocks alleged to have been involved, the "pay off men," and the brokerage houses involved, and presented to the committee checks said to have been paid to financial writers in the alleged process of inflating stock values to false levels, so that the members of Wall Street pools could sell their speculative shares to the public on the rising market.

In every case cited by Mr. LaGuardia, he asserted the manipulation was "successful"—"successful, that is," he added, "for everyone but the public."

Most of the operations, he listed, occurred before 1925, but some were comparatively recent. The documentary evidence submitted by Mr. LaGuardia came in practically all cases from revelations made to him by one, A. Newton Plummer, who, witness said, operated under the title of "publicity counsel" and "institute of economic research."

Mr. LaGuardia said that Plummer is now under indictment on the charge of having in his possession forged stock. It was this indictment, he said, which caused Plummer to get in touch with him.

It was Plummer's practice, according to Mr. LaGuardia, after being hired by a pool, to approach financial journals, and by direct distribution of cash and checks, to obtain favorable publicity for the stock which the pool employing him was seeking to send up.

Mr. LaGuardia presented in evidence checks that appeared to be made out to specific New York newspaper writers allegedly from Mr. Plummer, and showed how publicity favorable to the respective stocks had appeared in those journals. Witness said he was certain that the editors of the reputable newspapers involved were as ignorant as the public itself as to what was going on.

Says Work Continues

Mr. LaGuardia coupled his charges, based on the Plummer evidence, with allegations that the same process of misrepresentation is today at work, but now specifically directed as propaganda against congressional efforts to impose a stock transfer tax on Wall Street. He likewise touched briefly on alleged manipulation in the Kreuger & Toll collapse.

Getting down to cases, Mr. La Guardia gave the following as specific illustrations:

1. The Savage Arms Company—June, 1924.

Witness charged Plummer was engaged by the brokerage house of Jackson Brothers, Boesel & Co. for publicity work with this stock; that he was given cash and 500 shares of stock "to convince the financial boys it was a good story," and that he was able to have favorable publicity inserted 605 times in 228 newspapers with circulation of 11,248,000 readers in 158 cities. He offered in evidence a check of $50 of July 24, 1924, made out to Mr. John F. Lowther, financial writer then with the New York Herald Tribune; one of $140.50 to Mr. William J. Gomber of the New York Financial American, and stated that he had checks made out to six other newspaper men from Plummer, in whose papers favorable publicity was inserted.

2. The Savage Arms Company—fall-winter, 1924.

Cites Second Drive

Witness charged that in a second drive behind this stock checks from Plummer were distributed as follows: $268 to Mr. Richard Edmundson, then on the Wall Street Journal; $185 to Mr. Charles Murphy, then of the New York Evening Mail; $209 to Mr. William J. Gomber; $200 to Mr. William F. Walmsley, then of the New York Times, and $800 to seven other financial writers, whose names were not disclosed.

3. The Pure Oil Company—1925.

Witness stated that Plummer had been engaged by the Chase Securities Corporation (affiliated with the Chase National Bank) and that specific checks had been distributed, such checks being put in the record. In this batch, in addition to newspapers previously mentioned, a writer of the New York Evening Post apparently proved venal.

4. Maxwell Motors—1923.

Mr. LaGuardia alleged checks of $600 each had been distributed to nine writers, whose names were withheld.

In addition to the above, Mr. La Guardia cited pools in the stock of Indian Motorcycle Company, in Superior Oil, in Consolidated Laundries and other companies, in which Plummer's abilities as a publicity and pay-off man were alleged to have been utilized.

Porto Rico Gets Surprise in Rush Of Women to Qualify for Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Registration of women voters, who will cast their first ballot in the November elections, has been ended in 28 of the 77 municipalities of the island and all indications point to 150,000 women qualifying to vote. Registration in San Juan and several other of the larger towns continues.

Officials, politicians and even some of the women party workers are surprised at the number and enthusiasm of the women who are registering.

Mr. Charles H. Terry, supervisor of elections, who has had long experience with island elections, prepared all necessary blank forms for the registration of 100,000 women. There was no precedent to go by. The 100,000 was just a guess on his part, based on what advance information he could get from party leaders, both women and men.

It is the first time island women have been permitted to register for the ballot and only women who can read and write either English or Spanish are enrolled. Previous experience with enrolling men for elections was believed to be, and has proven to be, of little value as an index of what the women would do.

The volume of registration for the first three days caused such a surprise at the supervisor's office, however, that rush orders were placed with the government printers to provide 50,000 additional copies of all of the necessary forms required for registration.

Not only has there been an unexpected number of women register but those who predicted that women of the better class would not inscribe themselves already are convinced of their mistake. Observers in San Juan at least are convinced that there is a general interest among all women to prepare for voting.

In San Juan the lines of women at times have had several hundreds waiting to register. Some women stood in line from 7 o'clock in the morning until noon before they had a chance to get into the registration quarters proper to commence to fill out the papers. Some have carried chairs and parasols to help make the waiting a little more comfortable.

BOYS AND GIRLS GETTING BEHIND 'BETTER HOMES'

Dorchester Youth Enlisted in Clean-Up and Paint-Up Drive

Boys and girls in Dorchester have been enlisted in the ranks of better homes boosters. Clean up, paint up and fix up is their motto. They are spreading propaganda to their parents, dangling before their eyes the prospect of money prizes for the best-looking house and yard in the neighborhood of the Dorchester House.

The campaign is being conducted this week by the Dorchester House, at 7 Gordon Place, in an effort to improve the appearance of the neighborhood. First prize in the contest is $50; second, $20; third, $10, and four prizes of $5 each. The money has been furnished by the Boston Better Homes Committee.

The home owners and renters are being encouraged to plant grass seed and maintain gardens wherever possible, in order to brighten up the neighborhood. Mr. Willard H. Shaffert, director of the house, is heading the campaign.

A man has been hired to inspect the work each evening and will be paid out of the money furnished by the Better Homes Committee.

Cleaning, painting and fixing of homes and property was urged yesterday by Mr. Joseph D. Leland, Boston architect, upon those citizens who have not the necessary money to build new homes.

Speaking at the opening luncheon of Better Homes Week, held at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Mr. Leland said that renovation and remodeling is the best protection against property depreciation and obsolescence. Such work also would help to relieve the present unemployment situation, he said.

Mr. Leland strongly backed the Better Homes movement, saying that better homes lead to happier home life and stronger home ties. Home, he added, is one of the most important factors in the family, which he described as "the only universal labor union." The architect also pointed out that home ownership leads to better citizenship, as the home owner instinctively takes more interest in his community.

Home building, as unemployment relief, has been retarded by the apparent surplus of dwelling houses, Mr. John Ihlder, executive director of the Massachusetts Housing Association, asserted at the luncheon. This apparent surplus, he said, has been caused by "doubling up" of families and by the existence of many houses which are obsolete and unfit to live in.

Clearance of these old, obsolete dwellings, he pointed out, would develop a demand for new houses. Now is the most opportune time to do this work, he added, because of the present low prices. New home building, he said, would lift the country out of the present economic trouble just as it did in 1921.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science, by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society of Radcliffe College; in Agassiz House Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, 8.

Ford Hall Forum: Presentation of play, "Merchants of Glory," by Forum Players, the Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Dramatics program, auspices Young People's Society, Congregational Church, Assembly Hall, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Illustrated lecture, "Over the South Pole With Byrd," by Capt. Ashley C. McKinley, Bates Hall, 8.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, 8.

Civic (Repertory) Theater: Entertainment, featuring Miss Helen Howe in "Characters and Caricatures," orginal monologues, benefit Ellis Memorial, 8:30.

Advertising Club: Forum meeting, Mr. Bill Cunningham, Boston Post sports writer, guest speaker, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Twentieth Century Club: Second lecture in series, "India's Outlook on Life," by Mr. Fritz Kuntz, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Harvard University: Open night, Harvard College Observatory, auspices Bond Astronomical Club; lecture, "The Coming Solar Eclipse," by Mr. Leon Campbell, 7:30.

Boston League of Women Hairdressers: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Men's Choir of the Apollo Club, 8:15.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Choral music in honor of Gustav Holst, 8:15.

Theaters

Opera House—"The Desert Song," 8:20.
Hollis Street—"A Church Mouse," 8:15.
Copley—"Silent Answer," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Zwei Menschen," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Building Officials Association: Conference meetings, morning and afternoon; luncheon, opening of Washington Bicentennial Exercises, Hotel Kenmore, 1.

Boston and Massachusetts Chapters, American War Mothers: Morning meeting, election of officers, 10; luncheon, followed by afternoon meeting, reading of reports; reception to gold star mothers, 5; Hotel Brunswick.

Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association: Luncheon discussion, Mr. Philip C. Nash, national director, speaker on "International Coöperation and National Well-Being," Arlington Street Church, 1.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, speaking program, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

New England Hotel Men's Association: Exposition, 12 to 19; demonstration, 2:30 to 5, Copley-Plaza Hotel, through Saturday; food service by New England Hotel Women's Relief Association, 1130 to 2.

Afternoon musicale, benefit Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, home of Mrs. Roger Merriman, Cambridge.

Boston Pottery Workshop: Exhibition, 79 Chestnut Street, 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., through Thursday.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Bird Homes," 9:30; "Our Pacific Possessions," 10:15, 10:45 and 11:30; "Spinners of the Mulberry Bush," 10:45 and 2; meeting, Clipping Club, 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "Intimate Glimpses of the Disarmament Conference," by Mr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff member of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Joy Street, 1.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. French Textile Ornament; Paintings by contemporary Canadian artists; Daumier Lithographs. Paintings by Shohaku.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England gardens and doorways, by Abbott F. Graves.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Helen Wills. Portraits and still-life by Maurice Compris. Through May 4.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Copley Society, 396 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Marion Boyd Allen. Through May 7.

Studio Workshop, 85 Myrtle Street—Student work on exhibition. Through May 7. Afternoons only.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors and etchings by George C. Wales. Through May 7.

Boston Public Library, Children's Room, Copley Square—Exhibition of "Be Kind to Animals Week" posters by pupils of Massachusetts School of Art. Through May 1.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Oils, illuminations, decorations in tempera by pupils of the School of Fine Arts.

Doll and Richards Gallery, 138 Newbury Street—Old Moorish costumes and jewelry, rugs, embroideries. Through May 30.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

COLLEGE WOMEN HIGHEST IN WAGE

Direct relationship exists between higher education and a woman's earning power, according to a survey of opportunities completed recently by Miss Margaret Kent of Bridgewater, a Boston University graduate. Working as a fellow in the research department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Miss Kent has found women with bachelor degrees earn an average of $200 to $225 a month, where women with one year's college work average only $75 to $100 a month.

The survey was conducted in most of the women's colleges in and around Boston. Miss Kent indicates in her completed survey a need of finding means to forecast the type of opening available for women in professions and in business. Classification of future demands for women college graduates would enable them to train for vocations in which they could find jobs, she says.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

6:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Geissler.
6:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 Detectives "Black and Blue."
6:15 NBC, Job Finding Campaign.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, Frank Parker, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 NBC program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Charles Wakefield Cadman's Concert Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; band.
10:00 NBC, Anson Weeks's Orchestra from San Francisco; Al Gillette's Orchestra from Portland, Ore.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

6:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
6:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; pianist.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Ole Topper."
6:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Just Willie."
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Frost Kings."
8:30 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities": Alexander Hamilton.
10:00 Vitali Podolsky, violinist.
10:15 NBC, "Tune Detective."
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Roy Lamson's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Paramount organ.
11:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
12:15 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Mirror," Salon Ensemble.
5:30 "Three Minute Men."
5:45 Lee Lea May, baritonette; band.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra; soloist and reporter.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, The Mills Brothers.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien and pianist.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Snooks Friedman's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist," Kate Smith.
5:30 CBS, "The Professor and the Major."
5:45 CBS, "Movie Star Revue."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:35 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka."
7:00 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Sylvia Froos; orchestra.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Shamrock Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, The Dictators.
8:45 Book talk.
9:00 Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," presented by the Boston University Alumni.
9:48 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, "Symphony of Color," Jack Kerr.
10:15 CBS, Quartet and organist.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, "The Funnyboners."
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Pancho's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Bing Crosby, songs.

WHDH, Boston (330kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
5:15 Studio skit.
5:30 Aloha-Oe Orchestra.
6:00 "Album of Dreams."
6:45 Crystal Quartet.
7:00 Truman Carew and His Royal Coleglans.
7:30 Xylophone and organ.
7:45 Song pictures with Orrin White, tenor.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period.
3:30 p. m.—Copley Players present the first act of "The Silent Answer."
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—"Hymns of Old."

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Aloma Hawaiians.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, John L. Fogarty, tenor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and home hour.
2:30 p. m.—Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio program.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Shopping news; time; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—Columbia artists' recital.
2:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Male quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting modern education.
4:00 p. m.—United States Navy Band.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Baseball game—Boston Braves vs. New York Giants.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with light showers tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder; moderate southwest winds shifting to west and northwest.

Maine: Rain tonight and possibly Wednesday morning; colder in west portion Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain, changing to snow flurries, and colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight and slightly colder in northwest portion; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southeast shifting to southwest winds late tonight and to west and northwest on Wednesday over north portion; fresh to strong southeast and south winds tonight, shifting to southwest late tonight and to west and northwest on Wednesday over south portion; overcast weather with occasional rain tonight, followed by partly cloudy on Wednesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: Mostly fair weather early part of week, followed by rains about Wednesday, and by local showers near end of week; cool over northern sections early part of week, warmer latter half, moderate temperatures over southern sections first part of week, warmer latter half.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	58	Montreal	40	48
Bismarck	22	34	Nantucket	50	58
Boston	46	58	New Orleans	72	82
Buffalo	36	50	New York	50	54
Calgary	28	34	Norfolk, Va.	60	84
Charleston	70	78	North Platte	26	56
Chicago	38	44	Philadelphia	52	60
Cincinnati	54	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	60	82
Denver	26	60	Pittsburgh	58	66
Eastport, Me.	38	50	Portland, Me.	44	50
Hatteras	68	72	Raleigh	58	84
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	44	74
7p.m. April 25	74	..	St. Paul	32	44
Helena, Mont.	30	48	Salt Lake City	46	64
Huron, S. D.	28	44	San Francisco	48	60
Jacksonville	70	86	SantaFe, N.M.	42	64
Kansas City	44	54	Seattle	48	64
Key West	78	82	Tampa	70	84
Los Angeles	46	60	Washington	62	62
Memphis	56	80	Wichita, Kan.	44	58
Miami, Fla.	78	80	Williston, N.D.	26	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 26.
B—Maximum April 25.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday 5:02 p. m., Wednesday 5:17 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:07 p. m.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Lenore Joyce, Seattle, Wash.
Spurgeon W. Smith, Erie, Penna.
Sam H. Sluss, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Elizabeth Sluss, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Idalene Long, New York, N. Y.

Music

Final Monday Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the final concert of the current Monday evening series in Symphony Hall last night. For novelty, Dr. Koussevitzky proffered in first performance Prof. Edward Burlingame Hill's Concertino for pianoforte and orchestra, op. 36. The concert opened with Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony and closed with Tchaikovsky's Fifth.

The concertino is dedicated to Mr. J. M. Sanromá, who was the soloist last night. The work, which is very short, is in one movement, which, however, follows roughly the three-movement concerto form. Evidently designed as a sort of playful compliment to Mr. Sanromá's crisp and brilliant technique, it differs widely in style from most of the composer's other works. It has none of the impressionistic charm of the symphonies and the "Lilacs," but speaks rather in the staccato voice of the modernists, though in form it is classical. Of the earlier compositions of Mr. Hill it is perhaps most closely related to the Scherzo for two pianos and orchestra, but it steers clear of the jazz idiom, which was not very successfully employed in that opus. The concertino was played with great virtuosity by soloist and orchestra and was received with exceptional enthusiasm.

The effulgent proclamation of the Tchaikovsky symphony closed a series of exceptional worth. Acclamations were heaped upon conductor and men.

L. A. S.

Theaters

"The Desert Song"

Boston Opera House—The Bostonians present "The Desert Song," a musical romance by Messrs. Frank Mandel, Otto Harbach and Sigmund Romberg.

The Bostonians consistently go on from triumph to triumph, and apparently the company could stay at the Boston Opera House indefinitely, judging by the large and enthusiastic audience present last night. Another happy choice was made in "The Desert Song," which, set in Morocco, gave the costumier and the scenic artist opportunity which they accepted to the king's taste.

Miss Charlotte Lansing as Margot and Mr. William O'Neal as Pierre were in excellent voice; in fact neither of them has appeared to greater advantage vocally or histrionically. "The Riff Song," "The Desert Song," "Eastern and Western Love" and "The Saber Song" were rapturously received. The dancing was, as usual, an enjoyable feature, thanks to Cortez and Peggy. Mr. Nick Long Jr., Mr. Harry K. Morton and Miss Louise Brown. Others deserving special mention—though this really should embrace the whole company—are Mr. Joseph Wilkins, Miss Zella Russell, Mr. John Clarke and Miss Marie Wilkins. And the chorus—well, given intelligence, youth, voices, nimble feet and good looks, and you have something close to perfection and that describes the chorus of The Bostonians.

"A Church Mouse"

Hollis Street Theater—Miss Helen Ford in "A Church Mouse." Beginning April 25, 1932.

The new company opening at the Hollis, announced for a limited engagement, might with sufficient encouragement, it is rumored, turn into a resident company. Whether such encouragement will be warranted will depend partly on the overcoming of first-night tentativeness, somewhat on minor betterments in the cast, and a lot on future choice of plays.

"A Church Mouse," that little comedy with farcical tendencies, made a good beginning toward popular if not artistic success. Miss Helen Ford, trying to look very plain in the first act, becoming radiant at the end of the second, and in the last act allowing temperament to disturb her almost unbelievable efficiency as a wonder-secretary, was an attractive if largely hypothetical Susie Sachs. Mr. Richard Whorf gave another of his little studies in eccentricity in Jackson, and Mr. Gerald Oliver Smith was recognizable in his seemingly tight-fitting and inescapable part of the foppish man-about-town on the down grade. Mr. John B. Litel was the businesslike Baron whose head was so surprisingly easily turned womanward by the sight of one evening dress. As Olly Frey, the ex-stenographer turned vamp, Miss Ethel Taylor purred her lines too persistently preyingly.

Boston Stage Notes

At the Copley, "The Silent Answer," mystery play, is in its second week.

The Clare Tree Major Company will give an additional performance of "Heidi" at the Civic Repertory Theater Saturday morning.

Oscar Strauss's operetta, "The Chocolate Soldier," based on Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," will come into the Wilbur May 9. Miss Vivienne Segal and Mr. Charles Purcell will be starred.

Another season of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas may be expected from the Milton Aborn company at the Colonial sometime in May.

B. & M. Loan Plea Raises Bank Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—Application of the Boston & Maine Railroad for a two-year $10,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is bringing to a head the controversy over the corporation's authority.

The railroad desires to apply part of the proposed loan to repay banks from which it borrowed $2,500,000 to meet maturities of March and April. Important elements in the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Senate believe that taxpayers' money should not be used to pay bankers.

The railroad in applying for the loan stated that it had made no application to borrow money through private banking channels, having already borrowed $5,500,000 from such sources "with the definite understanding that the railroad would apply to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan, and that the proceeds of such loan, if secured, would be used to pay off the bank loans at their maturities."

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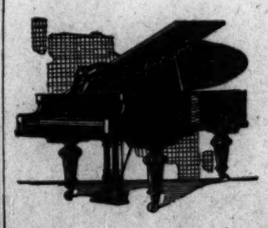

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WORK ADVANCES ON PUBLISHING HOUSE PROJECT

Concrete Forms Shifted to Positions as Walls Are Poured

Interested visitors as well as casual passers-by no longer need to peer through narrow cracks in the fence to watch building operations on the new Christian Science Publishing House in Boston.

The structure now has risen in places to a height well above the top of the six-foot gray fence and the steady grinding of the cement mixer, accompanied by sounds from other industrious machines, sings a song of progress.

In section B of the new building, near the Falmouth Street end of the area, the wooden forms into which soon will be poured the concrete for the pillars and the floor slabs now rise to a second floor level.

The basement floor in this section now is about 95 per cent complete and the reinforced concrete slabs which form the first or street floor are estimated to cover approximately two-thirds of their allotted area. Similar slabs will be used in all other floors of the building.

Concrete Forms Shifted

The wooden forms into which the concrete is poured are constructed in a section of the freight yards a few blocks from the site where materials shipped from out-of-town factories for use in the new building are unloaded. About 600,000 feet of lumber, it is estimated, has been used in making these forms.

As a section of the concrete work is completed, the forms are removed and are set up in another location. Thus one set of forms may be used in pouring several floors of the building.

The outside concrete wall now well surrounds the Falmouth Street end of the building and about 75 per cent of the space between the wall and the outer portion of the excavation has been filled in with earth taken from another part of the site.

Steel Piling Removed

The steel piling which held up the street during construction of the wall now is being removed by a steam ejector somewhat similar to the machine used to ram down the steel several months ago.

As the steel is removed water is poured in, causing the sand and earth to pack down firmly into the cavity. So far, the steel piling has been removed for about 150 feet along Clearway Street.

In section A of the new building, things are now a bit quieter. The office building which formerly faced on Massachusetts Avenue and the one-story building which adjoined it have been razed. The motor-driven shovel will dig down about 15 feet in preparation for the concrete footings for that section. This will be completed in about two weeks, it is estimated.

Wellpoint System Continued

Already about 60 per cent of the footings in Section A have been poured and a number of the reinforced concrete piers for supporting the floors have been built on them. Workmen soon will begin to set in place forms for the concrete basement floor and the outer wall of this section. The wellpoint dewatering system will be kept in operation until the basement floor is finished.

About 240 men now are at work on the building. This number will increase as the work progresses.

The force includes such tradesmen as carpenters, laborers, iron workers, plumbers, electricians, hoisting engineers, sheet metal workers and cement finishers.

It is estimated that practically all of these men were out of work at the time they applied for jobs at the new building. In addition to these, there is a regular corps of engineers, draftsmen and surveyors.

Outlines of Publishing House Appear on Horizon

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

NETWORK OF CONCRETE FORMS RISES TO SECOND FLOOR LEVEL

Basement Floor in Section B Is Practically Completed. The Background of the Photograph Shows the Cleared Site Where the Former Christian Science Office Building Stood. Excavations to the Depth of 15 Feet Will Be Made Here for the Concrete Footings of Section A of the Building.

Women Voters Weigh Idle Insurance Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, the standard embodied in the Wagner bill passed by Congress and vetoed by the President a year ago must be promptly enacted into law."

Mr. Courtenay Dinwiddie of the National Child Labor Committee told the women that in 1930 there were 3,326,152 children between seven and 17 out of school, and 2,250,000 children between those ages gainfully employed. He asked the women to stand behind better enforcement of child labor and school attendance laws, and to see that children who are kept from work are receiving effective equipment from the schools they attend.

If America is intelligent enough to keep its body politic sound, it has little to fear from radicalism or outside forces, Mr. James G. McDonald of the Foreign Policy Association told the international relations group.

Surveys showing the importance of the married women's wage to family support were summarized by Miss Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon of the Federal Women's Bureau before the committee on legal status of women.

Women Workers

"Many married women would not take employment outside the home if not forced to do so by the economic condition of their families," Miss Pidgeon said. "And for those who still wish to do so for reasons connected with their professions or occupations a place could be made by a better organization of the working hours and the financial management of our industrial order."

Mr. George E. Bushnell of Highland Park, Mich., suggested a reform of the nominating system by combining the direct primary with the convention. He would have candidates nominated at pre-primary conventions, and have these nominations ratified by popular party vote in primary elections. Mrs. Jean W. Wittich, state budget commissioner of Minnesota, offered another recommendation that a candidate be required to file with his notification a small number of voters' names to serve as "a first campaign committee," whose standing will be a guide to the voters in making their choice.

If the league emerges from its present convention without a committee on public health it will be due partly to "economic reasons."

Ever since its formation, the league has had committees on social hygiene and child welfare. From time to time members of the organization have favored dropping the committee on social hygiene. Now for the first time a proposal to abolish the committee is to come on the floor of the convention, coupled with a recommendation to establish in its place a committee on public health.

The proposal originated in the state leagues of California and Maryland, both of which want a broader and more comprehensive program of public health. A committee of five members has weighed the proposal and decided against it. Their report recommends retaining the social hygiene committee. The committee has gone on record as against the establishment of a public health committee because this "would invite a program so comprehensive that the league could not, with its present financial resources and personnel, handle it adequately."

To provide the finances and skill necessary for a committee on public health would require an amount of money equal to the entire present budget of the league, according to some of those opposing the change. And this argument is being used with delegates who still would like to see the resources of the organization put behind a public health program. The ultimate decision will rest with the convention.

There are rumors that the convention also will have to face the problem of prohibition.

"No one has come directly to me," said Miss Belle Sherwin, national president, when asked if the convention would consider prohibition. But Miss Sherwin admitted hearing rumors, as has the entire convention. The desire to commit the group to prohibition repeal is regarded as having arisen in Detroit.

Miss Sherwin pointed to the record of the league on prohibition. It has once refused to study prohibition on the ground that the expense would be too great and the facts inadequate. But it also has voted twice in favor of law enforcement.

"I do not think it likely that the convention will jump at any action," Miss Sherwin said, with a little smile. Anyone who knows the careful, judicial procedure of the organization would be likely to agree with her.

Miss Sherwin has declined to state whether or not she will accept a renomination for president, referring all inquirers to the report of the nominating committee which will be presented on Thursday morning.

NEW QUARTER GOES TO MINT

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The design for the new quarter dollar which will be issued in about a month was submitted by Mr. John Flanagan, of New York City. The dies are being cut at the Philadelphia mint. The new coin bears the portrait of Washington.

HOPEFUL SIGNS DISCERNIBLE ON TRADE HORIZON

Debtor Countries Slowly Building Up Favorable Trade Balances

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Despite a big drop in the foreign commerce of 22 leading countries of the world in 1931, there are hopeful signs discernible on the trade horizon, according to a report of a survey of the creditor and debtor countries issued by the National Industrial Conference Board today. These countries account for about 75 per cent of the world's trade. According to the report, world trade declined from $40,685,000,000 in 1930 to $29,614,000,000 in 1931.

"The value of imports and exports was $11,071,000,000 lower in 1931 than in 1930 and $18,705,000,000 lower than in 1929," the report continues. "The value of commodity exports declined from $19,042,000,000 in 1930 to $13,843,000,000 in 1931. During the same period the value of commodity imports declined from $21,643,000,000 to $15,771,000,000.

"In its analysis of imports and exports by individual companies, however, the conference board finds certain significant indications that lead to encouraging conclusions. For example, because of the almost complete cessation of foreign financing, the debtor countries, unable to secure foreign financial support, found it necessary to restrict severely their purchases of foreign goods and to exert all possible effort to maintain their exports. In this attempt the debtor countries have been on the whole remarkably successful."

The report says that in 1930 these debtor countries had an excess of commodity imports amounting to $79,000,000, as compared with an excess of commodity exports of $1,010,000,000 in 1931.

"These figures are significant, in that they show a gradual adjustment is taking place in the balances of merchandise trade of the debtor and creditor countries that will tend to facilitate the movement of international funds and assist in a recovery of prices by relieving the pressure on the balances of payments of the debtor countries," it adds. "If this adjustment is accomplished by a return to sound methods of public finance, the foundation will be laid for economic recovery and for resumption of international financing which will be required in large volume for the development of the natural resources of the undeveloped parts of the world."

Powell's Lecture Based on Data Of The Mother Church

Hitherto unpublished pictures of Mary Baker Eddy and places associated with her life and labors will illustrate the lecture on the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science to be given by the Rev. Dr. Lyman P. Powell, author of "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life Size Portrait," in Symphony Hall, May 3.

Pictures of Mrs. Eddy to be presented in a collection of approximately 50 lantern slides will include the full-length portrait hanging in the Historical Museum at Concord, N. H., by Marble; the earliest-known picture of Mrs. Eddy, and as she looked when teaching her last class in 1898.

Through his book, "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life Size Portrait," called by the New York Telegram "the most eloquent and convincing portrait ever penned by a non-Christian Scientist," people in many lands have been led to take a more just and unprejudiced view of a religious movement which has become world-wide. Without entering upon any controversial aspects of Mrs. Eddy's career, Dr. Powell's book offers a positive reply to detractors of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

That this supporter of the value of Christian Science is himself rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church in New York City lends added interest to Dr. Powell's appearance. First at Northampton and later from other pulpits and in the press, this churchman has consistently lifted a voice of sympathy and praise for the practical results of Christian Science teachings.

Author of "The Human Touch" and "The Spirit of Democracy," Dr. Powell has aided many efforts which have had at stake a cleaner, finer world for young people. He has been an ardent worker on behalf of the university extension movement. As vice-president of the Association of American College Presidents, he has been instrumental in promoting reciprocity between educators throughout the world.

"By instructing human beings in methods of self-discipline, by showing them that advancement in the spiritual life offers more real enjoyments than outside interests, Christian Science," says Dr. Powell, "is one of the greatest forces today which is enlisted against crime and materialism."

TOSCANINI ARRIVES

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP) — Mr. Arturo Toscanini, conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society, arrived yesterday in the Ile de France to conduct a concert Friday at Carnegie Hall for the benefit of unemployed musicians.

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There are no secrets about the ingredients of Squibb Dental Cream. It has thorough cleansing action and refreshing taste. It is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia—extra-smooth, pure and palatable.

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SIXTY SECONDS' WORTH OF TRUTH!

5 WHILE you read this one-minute advertisement, please reach into your trousers pocket, remove a single dollar bill . . . and LOOK AT IT!
Unless you had a birthday recently, you worked for that greenback.

10 Right in the center of it is the honest face of George Washington. Were he alive today few things would make him more restless than the thought that—in 1932—something might tempt you to part with any American dollars for merchandise that was not HONEST value.

20 Hamilton simply will not make a watch that does not keep puritanly good, cherry-tree-honest, exact time!

30 We believe that an untruthful watch is nearly worse than no watch at all.
We devote months and months—often upwards of a year—to the accuracy of each Hamilton. Because Hamilton is so perpetually exact, it is used by railroad men to time the country's fastest trains.

40 We do not make as many Hamiltons as we might. But each one is housed in a case of slim and modern beauty so tastefully designed that it keeps the pleasant habit of looking in style no matter what tomorrow's fad or fashion.

50 The 1932 Hamiltons now patiently waiting for you at good jewelers' will repay every dollar by a lifetime of satisfaction, pride—and everlastingly honest time.

60 HAMILTON
the Watch of Railroad Accuracy

Watches pictured. From left to right. (Hamilton Watch prices have been reduced to meet 1932 requirements.) NEWCOMB, 17 jewels, 14k filled gold, natural yellow or white, with black silk cord, $55. MR. VERNON, 17 jewels, 14k filled gold, natural yellow or white, $50. RONDEAU, 17 jewels, 14k gold, natural yellow or white, $65. WELLESLEY, 17 jewels, 14k filled gold, natural yellow or white, $55. Other Hamiltons for both men and women from $45 to $500. Ask your jeweler to show you Hamiltons.

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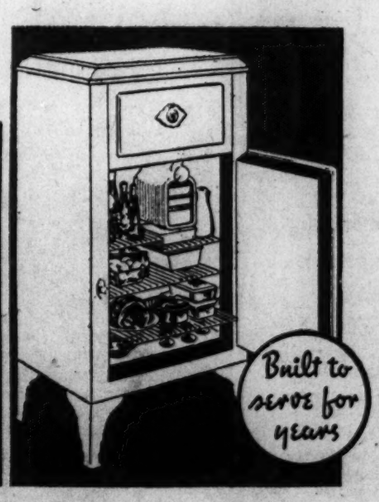

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OBSERVATION ADVOCATED FOR LIBRARY USERS

Boston Chapter Hears Talk on Importance of Cataloguing

Working knowledge of the library is of importance both to teachers and students, said speakers at the meeting of Boston chapter of the Special Libraries Association, held last night at the Boston University School of Education.

Observation rather than interrogation should be the practice of those using the library, Miss Mary E. Hyde, associate professor at the School of Library Science, Simmons College, told members and guests of the association.

Miss Hyde spoke chiefly of the importance of analytical entries in the library catalogue. Through this system, she said, many valuable references to subjects of interest are brought to the attention of the readers. A great many books contain paragraphs, pages and even chapters on subjects which the title of the book does not indicate and which would be lost to the searcher on that subject if analytical cards were not made.

Following a welcome to the university school and library by Miss Elizabeth Downes, librarian, a talk on the reference course offered at the university was given by Miss Ethel E. Kimball. Miss Kimball, as well as being instructor at Boston University, is assistant director of the Harvard University extension course.

The course, "Introduction to Research," which Miss Kimball teaches at Boston University, is designed to prepare students and teachers for more systematic use of libraries. Members of the class are taught to turn, as far as possible, to source materials rather than to later works on subjects. The making of bibliographies also is stressed and students are required to present a well-prepared bibliography of a chosen subject for their term papers.

The course also includes instruction in the use of museum materials and in the use of standard reference works both for books and for periodicals. Time is devoted to the study of cataloguing and classification methods and a more sympathetic appreciation of library problems is discussed.

Boston Park Loan Bill Is Advanced

Boston is authorized to borrow $125,000 outside its debt limit for park purposes in the provisions of a bill which the Massachusetts Senate passed to be engrossed, yesterday. Originally, the measure called for borrowing $250,000 outside the debt limit but in its modified form, half of this sum will be borrowed within the debt limit.

An emergency preamble was adopted by the Senate on a bill requiring that trackless trolley companies post security against liabilities incurred in personal injury and property damage claims. The measure to regulate the noise and speed of motorboats was recalled from the Governor for reconsideration.

The House was urged today to admit consideration of a petition at this session to suspend, for one year, the laws authorizing sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes. Unemployment has made the plight of many small home owners serious and leniency should be extended them by the State, it was insisted.

Some Tongue-Twisting Tests

★ ★ ★

If You Think Your Speech Facile, Radio Announcer's 'Exam' May Humble You

★ ★ ★

"SO YOU want to be a radio announcer!"

Are you, then, prepared to hurdle some of the high pronunciation fences which are an announcer's lot almost any hour of the day? Are you at home with the composers, and their music?

Can you pronounce difficult French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek words that have become an accepted part of the English language?

Could you stand in front of a microphone and "ad lib," or extemporize, for five minutes or longer? If you can do these things with a savoir faire of long experience and familiarity, you can then consider yourself a candidate for the job of radio announcer on a national network.

Assuming that you have succeeded in getting well inside the portals of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 485 Madison Avenue and have made an appointment for an audition, you find yourself confronted with five tests, each designed to disclose what skill you may have in the various parts of an announcer's work.

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The first test is shrewdly constructed to determine a candidate's ability to handle with proper pronunciation, accent and perception of meaning, the educated man's English. It consists of the following paper to be read before the microphone:

"Judging by the demands made upon the modern radio announcer, that unfortunate individual must, indeed, be a perambulating encyclopædia or the ancient curator of some athenæum, for whom the entire subject of belles-lettres has become the sine qua non of the intelligent citizen. What is more, he is expected to air his profound knowledge with the terseness of an apothegm and with the easy grace of a romantic caballero. He must deliver himself of bromidic clichés with the same facility as of the profundities of the bel-esprit; perhaps, too, he must accede to the demands of the etymological efforts of some client who has used the roots of several classical tongues in the concoction of some bon mot with which to dub his superlative product. Although it has not been our aim to discourage the applicant, we might warn the æsthetic aspirant that many months of the life of a broadcast announcer might easily hurl him into the very depths of asceticism."

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Should the announcer candidate get through the preceding, without hopeless ensnarlment, he next faces the test of his knowledge of musical nomenclature, which reads:

"A résumé of a few of the programs of the New York Philharmonic Society's broadcasts gives a fair idea of the genre of the announcer's work during a symphonic hour. His knowledge of musical terminology must be facile, for, although he may have prepared his continuity for the HANDEL CONCERTO GROSSO, he may be asked to announce, at a moment's notice, the program notes for the LARGO, ADAGIO, MENUETTO and FINALE OF HAYDN'S SYMPHONY IN B FLAT MAJOR. The following week his linguistic savoir faire may again be put to the test when he announces the cello virtuoso GREGOR PIATIGORSKY. Continuing in the Slavic vein his tongue may trip over the announcement of PROKOFIEFF'S suite from THE PRODIGAL SON, or he may meet his Waterloo with the pronunciation of the three Czech Titans' names, ANTONIN DVORAK, DRDLA, or perhaps even FRIEDRICH SMETANA. Again the TRAUERMARSCH and the SCHERZO of MAHLER'S FIFTH SYMPHONY, together with KRENEK'S suite from the music of GOETHE'S "TRIUMPH DER EMPFINDSAMKEIT" will give him an opportunity to display his knowledge of German. Of course, even the commonest musical terms might sometimes prove a stumblingblock, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, BADINAGE, KAMENNOI OSTROW, A BACH FUGUE, PADEREWSKI, PUCCINI, WIENIAWSKI, YRADIER, ASE'S TOD, PEER GYNT—all of these have their pitfalls for the uninitiated."

The third part of the test determines the candidate's ability to handle straight description with the proper voice balance such as an announcer might be required to do in broadcasting a public ceremony or sport event.

The fourth test is skill in reading a commercial announcement, perhaps, with a convincing air that makes the listener wonder if he is, after all, eating the right breakfast food.

The last test places the candidate as a type, the shade of difference which determines the impressiveness of a Frank Knight announcing the Sunday afternoon Philharmonic concerts or the heigh-ho of a Louis Dean announcing Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.

CRESCENT LIMITED, the popular all-Pullman train now one hour and ten minutes faster to Atlanta and New Orleans. Lv. Penn. Station 9:50 P. M., E. S. T., Ar. Atlanta 5:40 P. M. Central Time, Ar. New Orleans 8:30 A. M., second morning. Double bedroom and private section cars; latest Pullman improvements — an added convenience. Three other good trains to New Orleans daily. **SOUTHERN RAILWAY,** 500 Fifth Avenue. Phone PEnn. 6-2850 for reservations and complete information.

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Style	Usually	Price
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26	15.00	8.50
878H	13.50	10.50
878G	15.00	10.50
871D	13.50	10.50
878G	16.50	11.50
871D	14.50	11.50

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French 'Counsel for Prosecution'

Henri Manuel-The Christian Science Monitor

Left to Right—EDOUARD HERRIOT, LEON BLUM

Herriot and Blum Contest Tardieu Régime in France

Radicals and Socialists Join Forces Against Conservatives—Herriot Slated for Premier If Opposition Parties Win Election

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS — The principal "counsel for the prosecution" in the French electoral campaign are M. Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical Party and former Prime Minister, and M. Léon Blum, chief of the Socialists. While the Prime Minister, M. André Tardieu, tries to convince the nation that he and his supporters deserve to be maintained in authority, M. Herriot and M. Blum are trying to prove, that a change is necessary, and that the parties of the Left alone are qualified to undo the wrongs which, they claim, the Right has perpetrated.

It is a strange combination, that of M. Herriot and M. Blum. Conservatives do not hesitate to condemn the alliance between Radicals and Socialists as "immoral," and indeed the traditions and aims of the two parties are far from identical. But ever since the Radicals, in November, 1928, ordered their four members who held portfolios in the Poincaré Government to withdraw from the Ministry, Radicals and Socialists have found it necessary to join forces in order to hold their own against their antagonists on the Right.

Sometimes the two parties cannot agree, but usually they find it advantageous, when neither can elect a deputy on the first ballot, to pool their votes on the second for whichever of their candidates has made the better showing. Not a few of their deputies in the present Chamber owe their seats to this arrangement.

Skilled in Varied Lines

M. Herriot is the big hope of the Opposition parties in this campaign. If the Radicals and Socialists can win enough votes, he will probably be the next Prime Minister. And if oratory can win a victory, a triumph for M. Herriot is reasonably certain. Now that M. Aristide Briand's mellow voice is no longer heard in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Herriot has few rivals as France's foremost Parliamentary orator. The Radical chief speaks with a fluency, a good humor, and an authority which have won him many followers.

Many French political leaders are versatile—the former Prime Minister, M. Paul Painlevé, for example, has an international reputation as a mathematician—but few are more versatile than M. Herriot. It often seems that there must be at least two Herriots, and maybe more.

The man who sits all night through a session of the Chamber, directing frequent and pointed questions to the Government, and after daybreak climbs to the rostrum and makes a speech which brings the session to an end in an outburst of applause is the same who may appear that afternoon, impeccably tailored and scrupulously correct in his deportment, before an assembly of Parisian social leaders to deliver a scholarly and graceful dissertation on French military music under the Old Régime, or some equally abstruse subject.

Contributes to Literature

It is difficult to say whether he gets more enjoyment out of presiding over a tumultuous peace meeting at the Trocadéro, where a pandemonium of interruptions prevails for more than two hours, or from lecturing to the intellectual élite of the capital on such subjects as Goethe, Chopin, or Beethoven.

Incidentally, M. Herriot succeeds in turning out a good book almost every year. It may deal with politics, or it may convey his own opinions on classical archæology as formulated during a hasty cruise in the Ægean, but it is pretty certain to be readable.

M. Herriot is a big man physically, too. Viewed from the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies as he sits at his little desk, personally reading and replying to scores of letters from his constituents, his shoulders appear amply broad to bear all the responsibilities not only of France itself, but of the far-flung French Empire. And when he rises to speak, and shakes his close-clipped head with a peculiarly bull-like eagerness for battle, there is something very Dantonesque about him. One is often surprised to discover how gentle so powerful a man can be.

Both Opposed to "Privilege"

There is one subject on which M. Herriot is always ready to speak which is intentionally slighted by M. Tardieu and his other opponents. This is the question of compulsory, free, non-religious education. No one since Jules Ferry, who established free primary schools in France 50 years ago, has done more than M. Herriot to make education available to every French child. Under his leadership, tuition has been abolished in the three lowest grades of the French secondary schools in the past two years.

One thing the Radicals and the Socialists have in common. They are both the enemies of "privilege." The Radicals, it is true, are less thoroughgoing in their advocacy of state ownership and control than are the Socialists, but they have championed a large amount of "socializing" legislation, such as retiring allowances for ex-service men and a national system of social insurance, which, ironically enough, have become law under Moderate and Conservative governments.

In fact, M. Tardieu and his associates are now claiming credit for having put through much of this legislation, which was actually forced upon them by the Radicals and Socialists, and which is thoroughly unpopular with the Conservatives.

Another thing which Radicals and Socialists have in common is the Briand tradition. Just as their opponents consider themselves the heirs of M. Poincaré, so the Radicals and Socialists maintain that they are the proper guardians of the policy of international conciliation and peace with which the name of Briand is inseparably associated.

Advocates of Disarmament

The Socialists emphasize their pacific aims even more than the Radicals. In fact, disarmament is the main plank in the Blum platform. Consistently and over a long period the Socialists have advocated almost complete and immediate disarmament for France. To them, the present campaign is directed not only against a capitalistic society, but more especially against the "cannon merchants."

Not only in industrial communities, but in the country also, Socialists are making a strong bid for votes. Their leaders have gone out of their way to assure agriculturists that the Socialist aim is not to take their little farms away from them and make the state the only landlord, but merely to prevent the acquisition of vast tracts of land by capitalistic proprietors at the expense of the small landholder.

The issue in France is between the Radicals and Socialists on one hand and the Moderates and Conservatives on the other. Judgment will be given by the electors on May 1 and 8.

CAMPAIGN FOR JOBS PASSES 609,000 MARK

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Officials of the United Action campaign to obtain a million jobs for unemployed persons today reported the total reached as 609,256. Thirty states contributed 15,154 during the day.

New York was credited with 56,241 for first place, Illinois with 46,707 for second and Minnesota 43,920 for third.

CADILLAC SHIPMENTS INCREASE

DETROIT, April 26—Cadillac Motor Car Company produced and shipped approximately 6000 units during the first three months this year, an increase of more than 15 per cent over the 5188 cars shipped in the first quarter of 1931.

GOVERNORS SEEK FUNDS FOR BUDGETS

(Continued from Page 1)

ger," the Governor warned his colleagues.

In his response to Gov. John Garland Pollard's welcome, Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California sounded the same keynote.

"It is bitter," he declared. "that families are stripped of their substance to pay the ever-mounting costs of government."

Between business sessions, the governors are motoring over roads now gay with dogwood and red bud to scenes historically important because of their connection with Washington and his contemporaries. Yesterday at Ash Lawn, home of James Monroe, they unveiled an 11-foot statue of the fifth President, fashioned by Attillio Piccirilli 34 years ago on order from a President of Venezuela.

Paying tribute to the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Claude G. Bowers, New York newspaper man, who was keynoter for the Democratic national convention in 1928, declared that "its strong, spirited, clear-cut sentences marched like battalions with bayonets."

The monument, Mr. Bowers explained, was made by a young sculptor in Venezuela, commissioned by the Government to form a visible expression of that nation's appreciation of Monroe. Then the British challenge to the Monroe Doctrine in the Venezuelan crisis and the counterchallenge of Cleveland, an incident which nearly led to war but which ended in a victory for Cleveland, would have made the unveiling of the statue at that time embarrassing, so the piece was left to rest for years in the sculptor's studio.

"Monroe, the Man"

"Now we bring it home today," Mr. Bowers said, "to be unveiled in the presence of Piccirilli, to the house designed by Jefferson, where grows the boxwood planted by Monroe, and where looms the pine tree of his travels that threw its shadows on his sunny afternoons."

Speaking of "Monroe, the man," Mr. Bowers noted that he was essentially a "fighter"; that others might use the rapier of finesse, but that Monroe preferred "the battle ax."

"It is enough to know," he added, "that Madison admired and loved him, that Jefferson said, "He is a man whose soul might be turned wrong side outward without discovering a blemish to the world."

Mr. Bowers pointed to Monroe's "precociousness" in the development of his political ideals.

"Nature made him a Republican," he said, "and nature and the frontier made him a Democrat."

Monroe's "footsteps" to the Presidency, Mr. Bowers traced in detail, recounting his part in the Revolution, his report on the American right to the navigation of the Mississippi River, his service as Ambassador to France, and his part in the purchase of Louisiana.

"Thus," he continued, "the strong man of the Madison Administration moved with logical sequence to the Presidency. With his ascension, the Federalist Party ceased to be a potent factor in affairs. The brilliant company of its original leadership was gone and its treachery in the second English war had discredited it forever. The Jeffersonian concept of the state was now generally accepted. No longer was there anything to fight about, and under Monroe the nation entered upon the era of good feeling."

Stops were also made at Monticello, mountain home of Thomas Jefferson, and at the University of Virginia. At Monticello, Senator Key Pittman of Nevada spoke, urging an international silver conference to reëstablish confidence. Mr. Pittman was somewhat criticized because, it was said, he violated a rule of long standing that controversial subjects are barred at these conferences.

Jamestown Visit

Today the executives motored to historic Jamestown Island and Williamsburg. In the Phi Beta Kappa hall at William and Mary College they heard Dr. Francis P. Gaines, president of Washington and Lee, pay tribute to Washington, the educator. Later, gathered in Bruton Parish Church, which dates back to 1632, they were told of the restoration of Williamsburg, upon which $8,000,000 has already been spent.

Governors answering the roll call at the opening of the conference represented the following states: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

BOARD VISITS ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 26 (AP)—The board of visitors of the United States Naval Academy arrived here yesterday for the annual four-day inspection of the academy and elected Representative Menalcus Lankford of Virginia, chairman.

DUMPING DUTIES HELPING CANADA, MINISTER SAYS

Ryckman Defends Tariff Policy and Salary Cuts in House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 26—Defense of the "dumping duties" and the 10 per cent cut in the public services was made in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue.

Replying to those who had been assailing the Government for "fixing values for duty purposes at any figure they please" and taking full advantage of their "blanket power" to raise the tariff beyond all precedent, Mr. Ryckman insisted that the policy they were now pursuing was of Liberal origin, having been inaugurated in 1904 by Mr. W. S. Fielding when he was Minister of Finance.

Mr. Ryckman read letters from manufacturers declaring that as a result of the high protection many branch factories had been established in Canada, flooding of the market by cheap goods had been stopped and employment had been increased.

The Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers had written: "We believe the retailers, even those who had previously been buying dumped goods from the United States, are entirely satisfied with the present situation. These fixed values have been of advantage to manufacturers and retailers and have given increased employment to thousands of workers without increasing prices to the consumer."

The underselling by chain stores also had been checked by the dumping duty, added the Minister.

He admitted that he had been averse at first to the cut in civil service salaries but now approved of it as bringing about "a special sense of real financial responsibility that goes throughout the whole civil service from the Prime Minister down."

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Cabin Ships to Cherbourg	92	152
"Duchess" liners to British ports	88	155
"Duchess" liners to Cherbourg	96	158
"Empress" liners to British ports	88-98	155-172
"Empress" liners to Cherbourg	96-106	158-175

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Finast Mustard Adds zest to cold meats or meats broiled with mustard 8½ oz Jar 9c
Prudence CORNED BEEF Hash 20 oz Tin 23c
Bensdorp's Cocoa A double strength imported cocoa ½ lb Tin 29c
Duff's Ginger Bread Mix Tin 23c
Timber Lake Syrup Ideal for pancakes Pint Bot 15c
Royal Choc. Fingers lb 25c

Bantam Corn
Richmond Brand
3 Cans 25c

CATSUP
Finast Brand
Made from solid ripe tomatoes
2 14 oz Jars 27c

» » MORE BIG MONEY SAVERS « «

Quick Arrow Soap Chips	Lge Pkg 19c	H. O. Quick Oats	Pkg 12c
Sunbrite Cleanser	Tin 5c	Hecker's Cream Farina	Pkg 13c
Kirkman's Soap	5 Bars 23c	Gorton's Fish Cakes	Tin 12c
S. O. S. Aluminum Scourer	2 Sm Pkgs 25c	Richmond Cut Refugee Beans	Tin 14c
Ivory Snow	2 Pkgs 25c		
Super Suds	Pkg 9c	Finast or B&M Baked Beans	Lge Tin 16c
Red Cap Window Wash	Pt Tin 21c	Finast Peanut Butter	2 4 oz Jars 15c
P & G Soap	3 Bars 9c	Finast Macaroni	4 Pkgs 25c
Eagle Condensed Milk	Tin 20c		

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STANFORD AFTER TRACK HONORS

Ellington Bringing Strong Team Along Headed by Ben Eastman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 26—With Ben Bangs Eastman '33 heading the list of 16 lettermen returning from last season, the Stanford track team promises to make its usual strong bid for Pacific coast and national track and field honors. The prospect is especially cheering when it is considered that the veterans of the present squad accounted for 38 1-5 of Stanford's total 44 22-35 points at last year's I. C. A. A. A. A. contest.

Point winners of the 1931 season who were lost to the Indian squad through graduation were Capt. R. P. Smith, hurdles; A. W. Nisbet, hurdles; A. J. West, broad jump; N. A. McLeod, discus; R. N. Brown, mile; R. A. Rintala, javelin, A. G. Boeger, javelin; M. B. Shove, 440 and relay; J. S. Parker, two-mile; J. F. Howell, relay; A. F. Zuger, javelin; B. W. Deacon, pole vault, and A. L. McDermott, broad jump.

The greatest loss which has faced the Indians this season is that of their coach, R. L. "Dink" Templeton, who since last November has not been able to actively coach. It is doubtful whether Templeton will return to the campus in time to do any active coaching in what may be Stanford's greatest track season. In his absence, the squad is in charge of W. B. Ellington, assistant varsity coach.

Eastman for Reputation

As for point winners returning, the presence of Eastman alone would insure Stanford's track reputation for the present season. This exceptional runner has already bettered two world records this year. On March 26, against the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Eastman set a new 440 record of 46.4s., clipping a full second from the mark set by J. E. (Ted) Meredith in 1916. April 9, in a triangular meet with San Francisco University and the Olympic Club of San Francisco, Eastman showed his heels to the field of half-milers as he ran the distance in 1m. 51.3s., three-tenths of a second under Dr. Otto Peltzer's world record, made in 1926.

The graduation of Hector M. Dyer, I. C. A. A. A. A. 220 champion in 1930, left Stanford with only one outstanding sprinter, Leslie I. Hables '32. Hables has been handicapped throughout the early season by first one setback and then another, but he has managed to turn in a 9.7s. performance in the century and a 21.3s. furlong in competition this season. Starting mates for Hables in the dashes are Ralph H. Giberson '32, and Frank P. Lombardi '33. Both these men have been clocked in 9.8s. in the 100 and 21.4s. in the 220.

Running with Eastman in the 440 is Capt. Alvin A. Hables '32, a consistent finisher in 49s. or better. Leslie Hables proved last year that he can turn in a time of 48s. for the quarter, but it is doubtful whether he will be used in that event this season. Lombardi can always be counted on for something under 50s. in the 440, should he be entered.

Running behind Eastman in the half, or even the quarter, Ellington has Frank I. Fullenwider '33, George E. Naylon Jr. '33, and Paul D. Nash '32. These men are fairly consistent at 1m. 55s. in the half.

Ferrie in Mile

The burden in the mile falls upon the shoulders of James A. Ferrie '33, a transfer from Glendale Junior College, who has done better than 4m. 26s. Other milers on the squad are Sam P. Eastman '33 and Robert S. Atkinson '32.

Paul C. Aebersold '32, who did 9m. 43s. last season, is the most experienced two-miler available, but misfortune seems to have slowed him several seconds this year. Olaf K. Andahl 34 is credited with a time of 9m. 44.7s. this season. M. Arthur Arevedo '34 is the other Stanford entrant in the two-mile.

At the beginning of track practice it seemed that the Indians would be minus a good hurdler for the first time in many years, but the rapid improvement of A. W. Meier '34 has cheered the outlook considerably. This lanky sophomore has come up from nowhere in the past month into the front ranks of collegiate hurdlers. In the meet of April 9 Meier won the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.9s. and swept over the low barriers in 24s., winning both events from the former Stanford captain, R. P. Smith '31, who was competing for the Olympic Club. Meier also won both hurdles against California, April 16. Stanford's other hurdlers are John W. Brugman '32, Alden L. Herbert '33, and David Packard '34.

Four Good Shotputters

The Indians claim the strongest collegiate collection of shotputters in the country in Nelson Gray '33, George C. Grey '32, Henri J. Laborde '33 and John C. Lyman '34. Gray leads the quartet with a mark of 50ft. 4⅞in. this season, with Lyman in second place at 49ft. 7¼in. Last year Grey, Gray and Laborde finished second, third and fourth in the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet. Grey and Laborde hover about 49 feet at nearly every put.

Robert F. Jones '32, I. C. A. A. A. champion in the discus throw last year with 159ft. 2¼in., is achieving even greater distance this season. His best mark to date is 164 feet, which indicates that Jones, in competition, may be considered a serious threat to the world's record. He is assisted in the event by the shotputting quartet. Laborde has done 156 feet; Gray, 146; Lyman, 145, and Grey, 140.

Alvin W. Ray '32, with a mark of 199ft. 5⅝in. against California in the javelin, is expected to exceed 200 feet with regularity before the season closes. He is the only outstanding Indian performer in this event.

Wallace P. Butler '32 who placed third in last year's I. C. A. A. A. A. broad jump at 23ft. 10in., is the chief hope of the Indians in the jumping pits. William M. Werder '32, has a leap of 23ft. 6in. to his credit. The high jump appears to be the weakest event on the Stanford program. Jones can be counted on to leave the discus long enough to jump 6ft. 1in., but Donald M. Blackman '33 has difficulty in clearing 6 feet.

William Miller '33, Edward B. DeGroot Jr. '32, Ned B. Johns '32, and Elzo L. Van Dellen Jr. '34 should handle the pole vault nicely. Miller, a transfer from Menlo Junior College, has cleared 13ft. 6in., as has DeGroot. Johns has done 13 feet, and Van Dellen's best mark is 12ft. 6in.

The Indians won the opening meet of the season from the Olympic Club, 67 1-3 to 63 2-3. On March 26 they lost to the Los Angeles Athletic Club, 80 to 51. Stanford won the triangular meet on April 9 with 79 points. The Olympic Club had 69, and San Francisco University 16. On Saturday, April 16, the Indians defeated California, 79 1-6 to 51 5-6, at Berkeley. The remainder of the schedule follows:

April 30—Southern California at Los Angeles.
May 14—West Coast Relays; 21—California Intercollegiates.
July 1, 2—I. C. A. A. A. A.

LAZARIAN WINS HANDBALL GAME

New York Schoolboy Furnishes Surprise of the Second Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Harry Lazarian, New York schoolboy of the High School of Commerce, furnished the sensation on the second day of play for the United States hard-ball, three-wall handball championship at the New York Athletic Club by defeating Gill Vaux, champion of the home club, in the second round of the singles. It was a hard-fought battle, but the youngster finally won by a score of 13—21, 21—19, 21—20.

The balance of the second round was completed without further surprises, bringing the contestants down to 16. The third round of the singles will be played tonight, with the doubles, for which 16 teams are entered, on tomorrow evening. The summary:

UNITED STATES THREE-WALL HARD-BALL HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Second Round

George Nelson, Baltimore, won from Theos Manos, Pittsburgh, by default.
John Dunwoody Jr., New York, defeated John Endzewick, Cleveland, 21—19, 21—7.
Herman Dworman, Detroit, defeated P. G. Scharman, New York, 21—7, 21—8.
Harry Lazarian, New York, defeated Gill Vaux, New York, 13—21, 21—19, 21—20.
Edgar Fawcett, New York, defeated Leo O'Brien, New York, 21—2, 21—10.
Angelo Trulio, New York, defeated Warder A. Hall, Baltimore, 21—2, 21—2.
Albert Hobelman, Baltimore, defeated James E. Brown, Cleveland, 21—9, 21—6.
Joseph Bathe, Detroit, defeated A. Josephson, New York, 21—13, 21—12.
John Walsh, Tampa, won from J. Brodar, Chicago, by default.
Edward Hahn, New York, defeated Bert Penman, New York, 21—2, 21—1.
Stephen Powers, New York, won from Roy Moers, Detroit, by default.
Samuel Atcheson, Memphis, defeated Edward Brown, New York, 21—1, 21—2.

STRANAHAN LEADS AT HOT SPRINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 26—R. A. Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, who plays from the Inverness Club of that city, set the pace here yesterday on the opening day of the qualifying round in the Old Dominion amateur golf championship at the Cascades Golf Club course, scoring a 72, one stroke within the course record. Some of the other contestants entered in this tournament elected to play their qualifying round today.

William Richardson (Billy) Howell '34 of Richmond and Washington and Lee University, played a ragged round, but finished under 80, scoring a 78 after taking a 7 on the eighteenth hole. Fay Ingalls of the Cascades Club, tied with Howell. Other scores registered yesterday were as follows:

Cy Twombley, Lexington C. C.	41	41	82
Dr. John McDavid, W. and L.	44	43	87
Raymond Russell, Happy Hollow, Omaha	43	47	90
Harry Horner, Lido	45	45	90
Edward Scales, W. and L.	47	43	90
J. Parker, Essex County C. C.	44	47	91
D. Hamlen, Weston C. C., Weston, Mass.	49	46	95
Albert S. Ingalls, Cascades	46	49	95
Robert Horner, Clarksburg C. C.	48	49	97
N. Hamlen, Weston G. C., Weston, Mass.	46	50	96
Alvin Dollins, West Virginia Country C. C.	51	50	101
Charles P. Day, Baltusrol	51	53	104
S. M. Freeman, Pine Valley	52	53	105
E. P. Lenihan, Pepper Pike, Cleveland	53	53	106
John Webber, Roanoke C. C.	57	50	107
Kenneth Willard, Fort Smith, Ark.	47	61	108

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	10	3	.769
Buffalo	9	3	.750
Rochester	7	4	.636
Baltimore	7	6	.538
Jersey City	4	7	.364
Reading	4	8	.333
Montreal	4	9	.308
Toronto	4	9	.308

RESULTS APRIL 25

Newark 1, Montreal 0.
Buffalo at Jersey City (postponed).
Rochester at Reading (postponed).
Other clubs not scheduled.

MRS. MOODY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., intent on regaining her French and Wimbledon tennis titles, arrived in New York yesterday en route to Paris, checked in at her hotel, and then went shopping. Mrs. Moody sails for Paris Wednesday in the Aquitania, and will compete in the French hard court championships May 28-June 5. Unless she changes her plans, she will not play in any minor tournaments.

WOODLOCK ELECTED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26—The Yale freshman baseball team this season will be led by Preston Leo Woodlock '35 of Brookline, Mass., it was announced here yesterday. Woodlock prepared for Yale at the Phillips (Andover, Mass.) Academy and has played shortstop in the Eli freshman games to date.

FLOWERS FAILS TO JOIN CLUB

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 26 (AP)—The Minneapolis Club of the American Association yesterday placed Jake Flowers on the retired list. President Mike Kelley said the second baseman, purchased from the St. Louis Cardinals, had failed to rejoin his club. Kelley said Flowers would remain on the retired list until he joins the Millers or is traded.

FOUR FENCERS REACH FINALS

Twenty-one Candidates Competed in the Foils Preliminaries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., of the Fencers Club, of New York, the present champion, Joseph L. Levis, Boston Athletic Association, runnerup last year, Miguel A. De Capriles, University Fencers, New York University, now holder of the épée title, and Hugo Alessandroni, also of the Fencers Club, are the four survivors for the finals of the United States foils championship, to be held tomorrow evening at Hotel Astor, as the result of the semi-final rounds, held yesterday evening at New York Athletic Club.

Twenty-one candidates, representing New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts divisions of the Amateur Fencers League, as well as the United States Navy, competed. They were first divided into four strips, with three survivors from each, and then the resulting 12 were divided once more, with two coming through from each strip.

In the first round the strips were as follows:

STRIP 1

Lieut. G. C. Calnan, U. S. N. Fencers Club; William Block, Fencers Club; Gerald I. Cetrulo, Salle De Vince; Otto C. Haier, National Fencing Academy, Chicago, and Ralph Bristol, Salle De Tuscan, Detroit. Calnan and Cetrulo qualified with three victories each, Cetrulo defeating the champion, while third place went to Block over Haier, with two victories each, but 12 against 13 on touches.

STRIP 2

Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A.; Hugh Alessandroni, Fencers Club; Miguel A. De Capriles, University Fencers, New York; Warren A. Dow, Lafayette Fencers, Newark, and Howard Plaut, Chicago. Levis, 3-0, Alessandroni, 3-1, and De Capriles, 2-1, were the survivors.

STRIP 3

Frank S. Righeimer Jr., New York A. C.; Ensign J. H. Howard, U. S. N. Fencers Club; Jose R. De Capriles, N. Y. University; John R. Potter, Yale, intercollegiate champion, and George Bauer, Michigan State College, Detroit. Righeimer, 4-0, Potter, 3-1, and Howard, 2-2, survived. Potter succeeded Righeimer as Yale star, after the former won the intercollegiate title in 1929, and has won every year since. But this time his predecessor defeated him, 5-3.

STRIP 4

Dernell Every, Fencers Club; Ensign Paul C. Steere, U. S. N., Southern California Division; Peter W. Bruder, Salle De Vince; Oscar Barab, Chicago; Charles Schmitter, Detroit Fencers Club, and William Herrman, Penn A. C., Philadelphia. Steere won all his bouts, while Every and Bruder, each at 3-2, were the other qualifiers.

In the second round on the first strip, touches decided between Calnan. Alessandroni and Cetrulo, each winning four out of five bouts. Calnan, touched 14 times, was first, with Alessandroni qualifying over Cetrulo, 16 to 17. Potter, Righeimer and Howard were the others on that strip. Cetrulo scored over Calnan for the second time in the evening, 5-4.

On the second strip, Levis won all his bouts, but touches decided the other places, with De Capriles surviving, touched 16 times, to 19 against Every and 20 against Steere, each winning three bouts. Block and Bruder were the other contestants.

PICK-UPS

BOSTON fans do not expect that their Braves will be at the top of the National League standing when September rolls around, but at least the showing the Tribe has made in recent games is proof enough that there may be room somewhere in the first division. The hitting of Red Worthington, the consistent all-round play of that great little field general, Rabbit Maranville, and the improved work of Bill Urbanski have been the highlights in the club's playing.

While the Braves are defeating their National League rivals with regularity, the Red Sox are having their troubles in the junior circuit. It is unfortunate that the club is scheduled to play the three eastern clubs, all possible pennant winners, during the first few weeks of the campaign.

Two of the leading outfielders in the game, Kiki Cuyler of the Cubs and Pepper Martin of the Cardinals, will be lost to their clubs for several weeks. Martin will probably be out for three weeks, and Cuyler twice as long.

Including Monday's games, Hughie Critz of the Giants was the leading National League batter, and Gerald Walker of Detroit was high man in the American.

The Brooklyn Dodgers are badly in need of a "farm" in a Class AA circuit and in all probability will own the Newark club of the International League in a short time. Max Carey has a number of promising young players who should be gaining experience instead of sitting on the bench. If the deal goes through, Charlie Moore, last season manager of the Hartford team, will be appointed pilot at Newark.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	9	3	.750
Kansas City	7	3	.700
Minneapolis	7	6	.538
Columbus	6	6	.500
Milwaukee	5	5	.500
Louisville	5	6	.455
Toledo	5	6	.455
St Paul	2	11	.154

RESULTS APRIL 25

Minneapolis 7, Columbus 4.
Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 4.
Other games postponed.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	16	5	.762
Hollywood	12	9	.571
Portland	12	9	.571
Sacramento	11	10	.524
Los Angeles	11	10	.524
Oakland	9	12	.429
Seattle	9	12	.429
Missions	4	17	.190

RESULTS APRIL 25

Portland 4, Missions 2.
Other clubs not scheduled.

PRINCETON ELECTS HOOKER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 26—Russell Houghton Hooker '34 of Baltimore, Md., has been elected captain of the Princeton University wrestling team. He succeeds his brother, Donald Houghton Hooker '32 Russell Hooker, who prepared at the Gilman Country Day School, captained the undefeated freshman team last year and earned a varsity position last winter. Russell Hooker is the first sophomore chosen to lead a Tiger mat team in six years.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	11	3	.786
Memphis	10	3	.769
Birmingham	8	4	.667
New Orleans	6	7	.462
Atlanta	5	8	.385
Nashville	4	7	.364
Knoxville	4	9	.308
Little Rock	3	10	.231

RESULTS APRIL 25

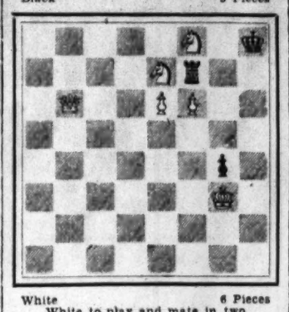
Chattanooga 10, Little Rock 6.
Memphis 8, Nashville 7.
Other games postponed.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1403
By B. Prikryl

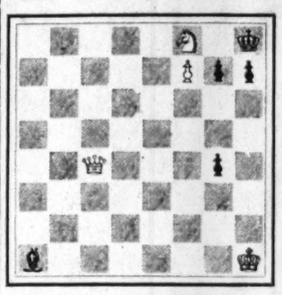
Black 3 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1404
By Sam Loyd

Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1401. Kt-Q2

No. 1402.
1. Q-Kt8 P-R7
2. Q-R8ch
1. ——— B-B7
2. Q-Kt8
1. ——— P-B4
2. Q-K8ch
1. ——— K-Kt4
2. Q-B4ch Kt-Q6

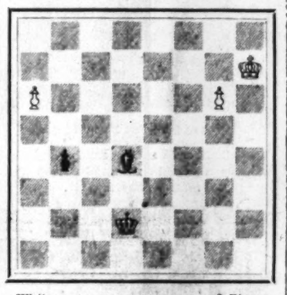
End-Game No. 92. White wins: 1 Kt-Kt5, PxKt(Kt5); RxRch, KxR; 3 R-Bch, K-K2; 4 R-B7ch, BxR; 5 QxBch, K-Q3; 6 Kt-B4 mate.

END-GAMES

The following end-game occurred in actual play. White may queen one of his two pawns, and it would seem immaterial which, but the win is very delicate even if the right pawn is moved first.

End-Game No. 93

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win
From Lasker's "Manual of Chess"

GAMES

The following game was played in the Premier Tournament at Hastings:

Kashdan White	Menchik Black	Kashdan White	Menchik Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	22 QxB	R-Q5
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 Q-K3	Q-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 R-K	R-Q8
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	25 K-B2	RxR
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	26 QxR	Q-Q5ch
6 BxB(a)	QxB	27 Q-K3	Q-Q4
7 Q-Q2(b)	Castles(c)	28 Q-Q3	K-B2
8 P-B4	P-QB4	29 P-KKt4	Q-B3(i)
9 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	30 QxKRP	Q-Kt4
10 R-Q(d)	P-QR3	31 Q-R5ch	K-B
11 P-QR4(e)	P-B3(f)	32 Q-R8ch	K-B2
12 PxKBP	KKtxP	33 Q-R5ch	K-B
13 Kt-K2	Kt-K5(g)	34 Q-K5	QxRP
14 KtxKt	PxKt	35 Q-Kt8ch	K-B2
15 Kt-Kt5	KtxP	36 QxPch	K-B
16 Castles	BxQ2(h)	37 Q-K4	Q-Q7ch
17 P-R5	QR-Q(i)	38 K-Kt3	Q-B8
18 Q-K3(j)	KtxBch	39 P-Kt3	Q-KKt8ch
19 QxKt	B-B3	40 K-R3	Q-KB8ch
20 RxR	RxR	41 K-R4	Q-B7ch
21 KtxP(K4)	BxKt(k)	42 K-Kt5	QxRP
		43 QxP	Q-B7
		44 Q-B5ch	K-K
		45 K-Kt6	Resigns

(a) It is interesting to note that Kashdan, a master of high rank, disdains to play against even a weaker player the more spectacular P-KR4, but selects instead the sounder and probably stronger move of BxB.

(b) There is a present-day tendency to revert to this move which had a long vogue from the Paris tournament of 1878 until the middle nineties. The supplement to the "Handbuch" even marks it "!".

(c) The king belongs either in the center or on the queen side behind the normal attack—certainly not at the extremity of White's attack. In addition, the attack is retarded by the one move required for castling.

(d) Not a bad idea. PxP would develop Black's pieces. The rook is well placed on the queen square and no particular line of play is indicated from Black's position. White must wait for Black to commit himself.

(e) Unwilling to allow Black to get a strong queen side by P-QKt4.

(f) Black commits himself to a backward king's pawn and White hereafter can devote himself to building his game around this weakness.

(g) Aiming at a temporary gain of a pawn and opening the center. White is sure of recovery of the pawn and yields it to leave Black an isolated KP. The eventual loss of this isolated pawn decides the game.

(h) P-K4 is untenable on account of 17 B-B4ch and 18 PxP; and 16 P-K6 on account of 17 QxP! KtxP?; 18 Q-K4!

(i) 17 . . . B-B3 would be premature because of 18 B-B4, B-Q4; 19 BxB, PxB; 20 P-B3!

(j) White was now threatening effectively B-B4, followed by Q-KR3.

(k) The turning point. Black's reason for getting rid of the knight was probably the realition of the weakness on the queen side black squares; nevertheless there are compensations, and the bishop is here a very strong piece. 21 . . . R-Q5; 22 Kt-Kt5, B-Kt4; 23 QxPch, QxQ; 24 KtxQ, R-Q7! 25 R-B, B-B3 would be a variation in which Black would have the superior game.

(l) This adventure decides the issue; if the queen maintained its present position, White would have a very strenuous task to win. 29 . . . P-R3 would serve the present turn.

Appended is the score of Dr. Alekhine's fine win against Gruenfeld of Austria. The game was contested in the 1931 international team tournament at Prague.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alekhine White	Gruenfeld Austria Black	Alekhine White	Gruenfeld Austria Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 P-K5	Kt-R4
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	20 Q-Kt4	BxKt
3 Kt-QB3	P-K3	21 QxB	P-Kt3
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	22 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt2
5 PxQP	KtxP	23 B-Kt5	R-B
6 P-K4	KtxKt	24 Q-K3	P-KR4
7 PxKt	PxP	25 B-K2	Q-Q4
8 PxP	B-Kt5ch	26 P-R3	R-Q
9 B-Q2	BxBch	27 B-B3	Q-Q2
10 QxB	Castles	28 Q-Kt5	PxP
11 B-K2	Kt-Q2	29 PxP	R-QB
12 Castles	P-QKt3	30 R-Q	Q-Q
13 QR-B	B-Kt2	31 Q-R6	Q-B
14 Q-B4	Kt-B3	32 K-Kt2	Kt-K
15 B-Q3	R-B	33 Q-R4	QxP
16 RxR	BxR	34 R-KR	K-B
17 R-B	B-Kt2	35 Q-Kt5	Resigns
18 P-KR3	R-R		

And .... is how the world's champion outsmarted and checkmated Dr. Tartakower in the recent London tournament. The score:

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

Alekhine White	Tartakower Black	Alekhine White	Tartakower Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 R-QB	B-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K4	18 Q-Q2	QR-Q
3 PxP	Kt-K5	19 KR-Q	B-B
4 Kt-Q2	Kt-B4	20 Kt-K4	Kt-B4
5 KKt-B3	Kt-B3	21 KtxP	Kt-R5
6 P-KKt3	Q-R2	22 P-QB5	KtxKtP
7 B-Kt2	P-KKt3	23 R-K	P-QKt4
8 Kt-QKt1	KtxP	24 PxPe.p.	QxKt
9 Castles	KtxKtch	25 QxQ	RxQ
10 PxKt	B-Kt2	26 PxP	B-Kt2
11 R-K	Kt-K3	27 B-B5	QR-Q
12 Kt-B3	Castles	28 BxR	KxB
13 Kt-Q5	Q-Q	29 BxP	BxB
14 P-B4	P-QB3	30 RxB	R-R
15 Kt-B3	P-Q3	31 R-Kt8	RxP
16 B-K3	Q-B2	32 R-Kt8 mate	

Boston's Winning Streak Is Ended

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	8	3	.727
Chicago	8	3	.727
Pittsburgh	6	6	.500
Philadelphia	6	6	.500
New York	5	6	.455
St. Louis	5	7	.417
Cincinnati	5	8	.385
Brooklyn	3	7	.300

RESULTS APRIL 25

St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 3 (12 innings).
New York at Brooklyn (postponed).
Pittsburgh at Chicago (postponed).

Philadelphia climbed to a tie for third place in the National League standing on Monday, going ahead of the idle New York Giants, by defeating the Boston Braves in 12 innings, 4 to 3, ending Boston's six-game winning streak. The setback put the Tribe in a tie for first place with the Chicago Cubs, who did not play. The champion St. Louis Cardinals moved up one notch in the standing by scoring a 4-to-2 triumph over the Cincinnati Reds.

One of those rare plays that come only once in a great while deprived the Braves of a tie and possible victory in the last of the twelfth. With two men out and two on in that inning, Wes Schulmerich hit what would have been a single, but the ball struck one of the base runners, automatically making a putout, ending the game. The Phillies put across their winning run in the first half of the inning, aided by Ben Cantwell, Boston's relief pitcher. With the bases full and two out, Cantwell walked Doug Taitt, a pinch hitter, to force in the winning run. Worthington, Braves' left fielder, was the batting star of the contest with two home runs and a double.

The Cardinals, with Bill Hallahan pitching, barely beat out the Reds. Dan Howley's smart right-hander, Red Lucas, went the distance against the champions, and it looked for a time as if the run his teammates had given him in the second would be enough. He weakened, however, and the Cards rallied for three runs in the sixth. Singles by Frisch and Bottomley, a double by Collins, and another single, by Gelbert, accounted for the three runs. Roettiger, last season with the Cards, pounded out three hits for the Reds. Chick Hafey, also a former Card, produced a triple. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Phila	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	13	2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	14	0

Batteries—Collins, Nichols and Todd, Davis; Zachary, Cantwell and Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires, Stark, Klem and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 50m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	10	0
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	10	1

Batteries—Hallahan and Mancuso; Lucas and Manion. Umpires—Barr and Reardon. Time—2h. 9m.

CLEVELAND BESTS ST. LOUIS BY 10 TO 5

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	9	3	.750
Washington	8	3	.727
New York	6	3	.667
Cleveland	7	6	.538
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
St. Louis	5	8	.385
Chicago	4	8	.333
Boston	2	8	.200

RESULTS APRIL 25

Cleveland 10, St. Louis 5.
All other games postponed.

Only one game was played in the American League on Monday, all other contests being postponed because of either rain or cold weather. Cleveland was the winning team, the Indians defeating the St. Louis Browns, 10 to 5. The victory gave the Indians a stronger grip on fourth place in the standing and dropped the Browns from fifth to sixth.

Steady pitching by Clint Brown and hard hitting by the Indians as a whole caused the downfall of the Browns. The Tribe pounded Sam Gray, who started pitching for St. Louis, out of the box in the seventh inning after making 10 hits. Hebert relieved Gray. George Blaeholder later replaced Hebert. Earl Averill drove in three runs for the Indians with two singles. Rick Ferrell was the leading St. Louis batter with a homer and two singles. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	10	12	2
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	6	4

Batteries—Brown and Sewell; Gray, Hebert, Blaeholder and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Guthrie, Nallin and Ormsby. Time—2h. 2m.

AMERICAN COTTON IN INDIA

NEW YORK, April 26—The mills of India are increasing their consumption of American cotton, as the relatively large amounts of the American staple which they bought earlier in the season arrive in India, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. In the eight months of this season to the end of March, they consumed about 103,000 bales, compared with 33,000 in the like period last season and 7000 two seasons ago.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Boston College 2, Syracuse 1.
Tufts 5, Colby 2.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HUDDERSFIELD IN TOP PLACE

St. Helens, Leeds, Hunslet Also Qualify for Annual Knockout Tourney

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Score For	Score Agst	Pts
Huddersfield	30	1	7	636	368	61
St. Helens	29	2	7	699	279	60
Leeds	27	1	10	603	307	55
Hunslet	27	1	10	672	359	55
Salford	26	2	10	551	211	54
Swinton	25	1	11	492	243	51
Wigan	22	2	14	559	361	46
Warrington	22	2	14	495	412	46
Wakefield	21	3	14	545	388	45
York	21	2	14	442	374	44
Oldham	20	2	16	481	437	42
Rochdale Hortens	20	2	17	458	458	40
St. Helen's Rec.	18	1	19	523	523	37
Hull Kingst'n R.	18	0	20	409	413	36

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 26—Huddersfield, St. Helens, Leeds, Hunslet—one of these four clubs will win the 1931-1932 English Rugby Football League tournament, which can be described as the professional Rugby football championship of England. These sides have battled their way into the first four places in the final standing of a week-to-week competition that rouses such tremendous interest in northern England, and their efforts are rewarded by the right to participate in a supplementary tournament wherein the occupant of the top place opposes the fourth on the list and the runnerup clashes with No. 3. That means this season that Huddersfield meets Hunslet and St. Helens faces Leeds and the winners of these "semifinal" games subsequently joining the issue with the championship title at stake.

Can Leeds pull off the great "double event"? That is the question of the hour. Already Leeds has won the Rugby League Challenge Cup with a victory over Swinton in the final, 11 points to 8, and its good form in the heavy program last week encouraged its supporters to believe it can do what only five clubs have accomplished in the past.

The "big five" which have carried off the Rugby League Championship and the Rugby League Cup (played for in the annual "knockout" competition) in a single season are: Rangers in 1901-02; Halifax, 1902-03; Hunslet, 1907-08; Huddersfield, 1912-13 and 1914-15, and Swinton in 1927-28.

There are three Yorkshire clubs in this season's semifinals and if Leeds, Huddersfield or Hunslet wins the trophy, the league championship and cup will both go to the county of the white rose for the first time since 1922-23, when Leeds won the cup and Hull Kingston Rovers were victorious in the league.

It may be recalled that Lancashire—represented now only by St. Helens—accomplished the double in 1925-26 and the two following seasons.

For many weeks until quite recently Leeds headed the league standing and local fans declare themselves quite pleased that their favorites are not in that proud position now because only four times since the war has a leader of the final table succeeded in winning the championship.

VENZKE ACCEPTS PENN SCHOLARSHIP

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (AP)—State Senator James S. Boyd announced yesterday that Gene Venzke, Pottstown high school runner and holder of the world indoor record for the mile, has accepted a four-year scholarship to attend University of Pennsylvania.

"The scholarship has nothing to do with athletics," said Senator Boyd, who recommended Venzke for the honor. "It is a regular student scholarship and Venzke must pass the college board requirements. His national fame as a runner did not enter into my suggesting his entrance at Penn."

Venzke broke the world's record for the mile at the New York Athletic Club games last winter by covering the distance in 4m. 10s.

Michigan's Golf Prospects Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 26—University of Michigan's possibilities for a strong golf team are excellent this season, as the squad has been bolstered by the elevation of John Fischer, Cincinnati star, from freshman ranks. Fischer holds the university course record of 68, four less than par, and in his best season, last year, finished as highest ranking amateur in the Western open championship tourney. He appears to be headed for the Big Ten individual championship and his play is expected to go a long way toward giving Michigan a high ranking among Conference teams.

Other freshmen who won numerals and are coming up this year are George David, Edwin Dayton, Dave Howard and John Loveland. They will compete with four letter men including Capt. John Lenfesty, Eugene Hand, John Howard and Alexander Jolly.

Others on the squad are Olaf Bergelin, younger brother of John Bergelin, former Wolverine golf captain; Daniel Dayton, Dimitrius Gerdan, Bill Hanway, John Heppes, John Root and Milton Schloss.

Michigan has placed as runnerup to Illinois in the team championships for the past two seasons and though it has lost

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

A Librarian at the League

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

LIBRARIES, it would seem to the casual reader, must be the same the world over. But Marie Ginsberg, Polish economist and head of the economic section of the League of Nations library, says "no."

She has found four distinctive types of libraries in the United States, and she draws pertinent comparisons and contrasts between the library of the Continent and the public libraries in the United States.

As a worker in the League of Nations library which, by the way, she considers to be a combination of the four American types, Miss Ginsberg must be up-to-the-minute. She must satisfy the League delegates from many nations who expect her to ferret out information regardless of the language needed, to answer a motley array of last minute requests about topics not even found in books, and sometimes to choose suitable quotations to embellish a delegate's speech.

"Your public libraries in the United States are outstanding," said Miss Ginsberg to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Chicago. "They are a vital part of your everyday living. This is not so in Europe. There libraries are luxuries, while in the United States they are common property, used and enjoyed freely by both young and old, rich and poor, educated and well-nigh illiterate.

For the Immigrant

"Here the public library occupying its own building in a centrally located square of the town or city is a great social center keping pace with the growth of your country. It actually answers the needs as they come along. It seems to go hand in hand with the adult education movement.

"In Europe, on the other hand, European public libraries, such as the British Museum in London, the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, and the Staats Bibliotek in Berlin are of a more scholarly type and have years of tradition behind them and change little. Moreover, the great mass of people do not go there to read. In France, for instance, books are cheap, and a Frenchman chooses to buy his own books. He wants to read them within the confines of his own walls. He does not depend, as is often done in the United States, upon the club or public institution for his reading material."

But why does so much community life in America revolve about the public library? Miss Ginsberg has the impression that our immigration problem has much to do with it. With so many immigrants in our midst, we have felt the grave responsibility of educating and training them, and the library is a fitting institution for the purpose.

"If the choice arises," Miss Ginsberg explained, "between risking a book and making a better citizen, you choose the citizen and forfeit the book. You feel the necessity of Americanizing your newcomers. You make every effort to see that they are comfortable in the library, that they know how to find the books, and you even make out lists of the right kind for them to read. The library becomes the immigrant's club, his haven. Such a thing is unknown in Europe."

All of this effort with the foreign-born has reacted, and Miss Ginsberg agrees with Jane Addams on this point, on our own American-born, resulting in stimulating the adult education movement which is making speedy strides in the United States. This movement also, influences the American library, Miss Ginsberg observes.

Adult Education

"Nowhere in the world is there such a rush for education in later years as in the United States. True it is that in European countries also adults continue their education, but generally it is more for the sake of additional culture or information about their own jobs and not for any set goal or degree. In thee United States people are besieging night schools to complete work for degrees equivalent to what they might have obtained earlier in life, had the opportunity been present. They are really redeeming the lost chance and achieving the sheepskin they longed for in previous days. This affects the use of the library."

"Why," Miss Ginsberg asks, "are there so many more clubs in the United States?" She answers her own question thus, "For one of the same reasons that there are so many libraries. Americans move from one house to another or from one apartment to another. Much of their life is outside the home and much time may be spent in these two American resorts.

Still another factor influences the individuality of American libraries. More money is bequeathed to them than to European libraries. "That same social responsibility," she said, "which urges you to educate your incoming neighbors also inspires a wealthy man to turn over his fortune to a public institution like a library, whereas in other countries fortunes are more often given to members of the immediate family. Look at your millionaires who started as newsboys or day laborers. It is natural for them to want the coming generations to have more than they had. And they consider the library one place where all may be benefited."

Special Libraries

Turning to special libraries, those which have sprung up in banks, investment houses and big concerns, for quick information on economic conditions, Miss Ginsberg was very enthusiastic. Only in a few isolated cases, except in Germany, have these types of libraries been established in Europe. They seem to be particularly an American institution.

Just how do these special libraries serve the business man? If a man wants to sell a commodity abroad, and needs to know the prices in the different countries, he must go to the special library, for this information is not in a book. He may want to learn who is the stockholder in a given company or the terms of a given loan. Or he may want to invest money. Shall he do it in Mexico, or where? Neither are these forms of information in a book. The librarian of special libraries, however, must keep files of clippings from newspapers, pamphlets, government documents, indexes, current publications, etc., which supply them.

Another type of library which Miss Ginsberg has investigated rather thoroughly is the library in the university. Here she has quite a different story, for this library she considers to be at least as good in Europe as in the United States, although she showed one timely and current way in which the two are complementing one another.

"In Europe librarians are scholars," declared Miss Ginsberg. "This is not so true here where so much attention has been given to technique. You are just beginning to feel the need for scholarship. This is indicated by the creation of the graduate library school at the University of Chicago, which is the first to give the Ph. D. degree in library science. Thus, while the American university library is reaching out for more scholarship, the European is looking for more technique."

The fourth type of library, the government library, Miss Ginsberg considers to be similar in all countries. In most cases it serves as an information-giving bureau.

Advice Service for Pen Women

By CAROLYN STEVENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

FOR a couple of years the National League of Pen Women has maintained a free manuscript service bureau, which entitles any member of the organization to send in four manuscripts a year for criticism and editorial advice. These criticisms are not cold-blooded, professional affairs. They are intended to inspire as well as to "criticize" and every effort is made not only to help the writer improve on the story in question but also to widen her vision for future work.

Besides the head of the bureau, two other members of the manuscript committee read each manuscript sent in and report on it separately so that the writer receives three entirely different viewpoints of her work. Each report takes up several typewritten sheets of paper. Proper markets to which to submit the story are also suggested with each criticism.

Mrs. Flora Dingle Jesseph, president of the Chicago brahch of the Pen Women and fifth vice-president of the national organization, is in charge of the bureau. It has been

By Fernand de Gueldre, Chicago-The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Flora Dingle Jesseph.

entirely a labor of love and it is due in great part to her unselfish efforts that it has become the sizable and valuable project that it is. During its short existence over 200 manuscripts have been sent in by members. In speaking of this work, Mrs. Jesseph makes it plain that she endeavors in every case to help the individual as much as she does the submitted manuscript. Writers are often timid creatures, and sometimes a single editorial rebuff is sufficient to send them scurrying back into their shells. On the other hand, encouragement, sympathy, and constructive criticism may often keep them at their endeavors until they are able to go over the top. When especially severe criticism comes in from her assistants she herself tries to ameliorate this by her own report. However, of course, service of this kind must be honest to be of any value at all, and when necessary the bureau stands ready to call a spade a spade.

Some time ago a woman, who is very successful in another branch of art, sent in a group of poems for criticism. From the standpoint of poetry these contributions seemed hopeless to all three readers. A very frank, albeit kind, report was therefore sent back. Temporarily the would-be poet was very much hurt and even resentful toward the bureau, for some poets are fiery rather than timid. Later, however, she regained her equanimity and a few weeks ago wrote in to the bureau to express her appreciation for the frank comments given. She said they had set her thinking and had saved her from wasting valuable time making similar mistakes.

Other Service

Sometimes the bureau is able to straighten out tangles with editors in which members have become involved, and to collect pay for manuscripts accepted in good faith where the remuneration was slow in coming forth. Indeed, whatever may be her difficulty any member is invited to write in for assistance and advice.

Letters of appreciation are constantly pouring in to Mrs. Jesseph's office. Pen women passing through Chicago from all parts of the country who have carried on a correspondence with the manuscript bureau are sure to drop in and make the acquaintance of its personnel. These pleasant contacts help much to lighten the labor connected with this undertaking.

Mrs. Jesseph is an ardent, enthusiastic and indefatigable worker. She puts in many hours a day at this unselfish service. She is especially well qualified for this particular work, having done considerable newspaper writing herself. During several years' stay in Washington, D. C., she conducted columns of "life in Washington" for west coast papers, and has been in charge of the publicity for various important clubs of which she is a member.

Saner Views

In speaking of editorial needs of today as she finds them Mrs. Jesseph is encouraging to the sincere writer. "Recent fiction," she says, "seems to tend toward a saner view of life. Normal people, placed in normal circumstances react normally and are not interested in ugliness. There are many sound, fine things in life to write about, the public is interested in reading about them and editors are beginning to ask for stories founded upon them."

The National League of American Pen Women, Incorporated, claims to be the largest women's literary organization in the world. It has an active membership of over 2500 professional women with 52 branches. Its headquarters are in Washington, D. C. It was founded 33 years ago and is distinguished for its three guilds, departments of art, letters and music. All active members must be professionals in one of these three branches of art. In addition to the manuscript bureau the monthly bulletin contains a manuscript market department in which market suggestions are offered and editorial needs commented upon.

Protecting Heels

To prevent holes from coming in the heels of silk stockings, cut pieces conforming to the shape of the heel from tops of cast-off hose of a matching color—preferably of light-weight lisle, as it wears longer than silk. The pieces are pointed somewhat toward the top and there is no seam up the back. Attach them to the inside of the heel by means of a faggoting stitch taken very lightly and drawn very loosely so as not to show on the top. Instead of sewing a seam, lap the edges under the heel.

It would almost seem as if it were the heel of one's foot rather than the heel of the shoe which caused the hole in the stocking, as these pieces wear out more quickly than the silk. Sometimes two or three are worn out while the hose remain intact.

To obtain the full benefit of the protection, of course, the first pieces should be put in while the hose are new.

The Christian Science Monitor

Characters in the Canterbury Tales, Done in Stained Glass by Miss Barbara Batt.

Artist in Stained Glass

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MISS BARBARA BATT, a young artist who makes stained-glass windows, is providing unusual designs for domestic purposes by using figures adapted from old brass rubbings.

"I do not see why one should stick to set subjects," she declared. "As a family we are enthusiastic about brass rubbings. We keep in a big cabinet those that we have made. To this cabinet is attached a frame in which one of the rubbings is placed and changed from time to time. I like them," she went on, "because they display the civil, military and ecclesiastical costumes of all periods, from the Crusaders to the last of the Stuarts.

"We are also very keen on heraldry," Miss Batt volunteered. "In glass, heraldic designs look lovely. I have developed an idea for introducing both coat of arms and crest in a window panel. The design shows a small female figure holding in one hand a shield upon which is emblazoned the coat of arms, while in the other she holds the crest."

Domestic Applications

Miss Batt is much interested in designing for domestic ornament, which she thinks offers a definite field, if decorators will only give their attention to its value in gaining interesting effects.

"For instance," she observed, "when you see all the suburban front doors with terrible lozenge glass, like jujubes, you think immediately what fun it would be to fill them with a suitable design. You might even put in the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So, the owners! I see no reason why people should not spend £5 or £10 on a hall window."

Undoubtedly stained glass affords great possibilities for the beautifying of the home. It is specially useful in hiding unsightly obstructions when a good view has suddenly been intercepted by new buildings.

"I am doing a job now at a lovely old house in Great Missenden," said Miss Batt. "An ugly row of cottages has just been built opposite to it. The owner is very fond of herbs so I am painting, on tiny panels of glass, little herb flowers. The windows are leaded in square panes and the panels are hung on the bars in front of them. The idea is that the panels can be taken away if the owner leaves the house. The glass used is thick enough to shut out the view, but bright and sparkling so that it lets in all the light."

A nursery window may also be beautified by the introduction of stained glass. Miss Batt has done a frieze along the top of a nursery window with an animal painted on each pane.

The special appeal which stained glass makes to children, and the opportunity it gives for training appreciation of the beautiful, was shown in some windows which Miss Batt executed for a kindergarten school. They represented the seasons, autumn being a delightfully gay representation of a little girl standing under an apple tree with an apron full of rosy apples. The scarlet coat and yellow gaiters of the little boy in a winter snow scene was equally colorful and bright.

A household specialty in which Miss Batt is interested, is square hand-wrought iron lanterns, for halls and porches, with panels in clear white glass painted with animal designs. In some cases the name of the house, or a little picture of the house itself is substituted.

From Jest to Earnest

Miss Batt approached her career as a designer of stained glass in her school days, when she used to cut out stained glass effects in cardboard over tracing linen. She got extraordinarily good results by coloring the linen to look like glass and painting the cardboard black to represent the leads. These panels she presented to her various relations to hang in front of their windows.

Miss Batt took some of these panels with her when she went to the Central School of Art to apply for instruction. Fortunately they were seen by the stained glass master who immediately asked her why she did not go in for the real thing.

"I had always loved the glass in Canterbury Cathedral," Miss Batt said, "but I had never thought it possible work for a girl to undertake, as it is very hard manual labor. At first I found the glass very

The Christian Science Monitor

Portrait of a Fifteenth-Century Lady Done in Stained Glass by Miss Barbara Batt.

difficult to cut, but after three years I could handle it like butter."

Miss Batt has done various church windows, and she has recently been working on a set with Mr. William Nicholson, the artist. She has also carried out a lot of repair work, including the beautiful old stained-glass windows in the Hall of the Worshipful Company of Cutlers in the City of London.

A Peddler Takes to the Road

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A PACK, a peddler's license, a pair of stout shoes—and there you are! Miss Winifred Potter deposits her somewhat heavy burden upon the grass, climbs up the high wooden stile, and takes her seat on the top. The day, in spite of the fact that it is late November, is warm, and the Surrey hill lying ahead is steep.

Miss Potter is the only woman engaged in her special trade, that of peddling goods made entirely of angora wool, and the adventure is still rather novel, even to herself.

Peddling, of course, is hard work—she owns to that. It is hard from the purely physical standpoint, although country buses and a train here and there come to the rescue whenever they are available; but it is harder still from the standpoint of working up a connection. Once the connection is established, half the battle is over.

"It is this question of connection which makes peddling so essentially a country occupation," says Miss Potter. "Town folk would be far too busy to pay any attention, but with country folk it is different. Any sort of visit is something of an event in the country and, if the peddler is willing and happy to display her wares even when no purchase is made, the visit becomes an event of considerable pleasure."

Then again, angora wool is, in itself, something of a novelty. The ordinary English store rarely stocks it, and even when it does, the price is high. Miss Potter is able to sell at the figure at which, given a greater demand, it would be sold by the stores. Working on a percentage basis, she does a brisk trade, and she reckons that, instead of offering unwelcome competition, she is doing the whole trade a good turn in making the line better known and appreciated. And again, angora is light in weight and may be carried, comparatively easily, in large quantities.

"Would you like to see it—here on the road?"

Miss Potter slips down from her stile and, dropping on her knees on the grass beside her pack, unfastens its strappings and throws it open. It is lined with waterproof paper.

"That is essential!" she laughs.

Then layers of tissue paper, and then the wares—caps and scarfs, jumpers and coats, children's frocks, gloves, wools of all colors thrown together with skilled design to attract the possible customer.

She replaces them carefully, piece by piece.

"Are you going up the hill? Let us walk together."

A passing cart half halts to offer a lift, but she shakes her head.

"If you were not with me I should accept the offer," she says. "That is the philosophy of the road, and the real friendship of it. One finds it out when one goes on tramp—so many comrades. Let us walk slowly and enjoy ourselves."

PHYLLIS LOVELL.

Always on the Square

Professional or business women who try to be housekeeping home makers as well, appreciate every good suggestion which will discipline their thinking in the kitchen, to the end that tasks may be pleasantly and quickly performed, and footsteps conserved.

In the writer's own household, a simple expedient has been successfully tried. When preparing meat balls, rather than take the time to form into a round shape each separate portion, the entire quantity of meat, after being seasoned, is turned out on a porcelain-topped table, lightened, flattened to the desired thickness with a few strokes of a broad-bladed knife, then quickly cut in 2- or 2½-inch squares. These are easily lifted with the knife and transferred to the skillet or broiler, and the process consumes about one-quarter of the time of the ball-forming method.

So accustomed are we to round forms in many foods that the square is a delightful variation. Biscuits round for generations untold, may be quickly cut in squares with a few deft time-saving strokes. Made "man's size" or daintily small, their unexpected form will be sure to evoke pleasant comment. Cold mashed potatoes may be prepared in the same way for frying, and so may codfish "balls." It is really surprising how much less time is demanded by this method.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS column, on the last Tuesday of each month, will be devoted to program suggestions and material. If any organization of women has had a unique or especially helpful program, or is planning such a one, we shall be glad to carry the news of it to other women. Write to this column, care of the Editor of the Women's Pages, and let us conduct a real symposium of constructive and entertaining program suggestions.

Mrs. Dayton Williams, chairman of literature in the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, gives, in the current issue of the Minnesota Club Woman, some suggestions on program building. She believes that education is the keynote of club work, and that program building means directing the energies of club members toward acquiring that groundwork of education that must precede all constructive work.

The program being the heart of club work, it is important that the program committee be selected with great care. It is within the power of this committee to make the club outstanding in interest, enthusiasm, and attendance.

* * *

The program committee should begin work in the early spring for the club year which will begin the following autumn, as it is necessary for the members of such a committee to have ample time to gather material, consult possible speakers, learn the tastes and desires of the club members, select leaders for discussions, and assign topics.

Departmental clubs, meaning those clubs which have several departments of work and study, as distinguished from the clubs that specialize along one line, will require a sufficient length of time to allow the department chairmen to prepare their topics in order to contribute their share to the success of the program.

A program should have a fundamental unity even if the subjects are varied; the issues of citizenship; the problems of the home; newer phases of education; press and publicity, and topics pertaining to other club departments, can be so related, by a wise program committee, that there will be a continuity and constructive development of thought during the entire club year.

* * *

The General Federation of Women's Clubs will observe Poetry Week May 22 to 29. Anita Browne, chairman of Poetry in the organization, is the founder-organizer of this observance. This year will mark the sixth celebration of the week. Miss Browne says that there were three aims in founding Poetry Week: to pay tribute to the poets; to encourage more people to write poetry, and to develop a higher standard of poetic appreciation.

Each state federation is asked to have a poet laureate. Individual clubs are urged to choose their outstanding poet member to be so classified in that club. All club members are advised to make poetry scrapbooks.

Miss Browne says: "If you wish to broaden your vision of the beautiful in life, read poetry. If you wish to increase your vocabulary, read poetry. If you want to learn how to write poetry, read poetry."

Some Candle Tips

Long candles which have, for any reason become warped, may easily be bent back into straight lines if held under hot water for a few minutes and gently worked into shape.

Candles which are to be used on the dining table will burn more evenly and much longer if kept in the ice-box until time for lighting.

Quite frequently, despite all precautions, candle drippings will be found hardened on glass or silver candlesticks. If removed with a knife or other sharp instrument, there are likely to be unwelcome scratches left. A quicker and safer way is to hold them under hot water for a moment. This melts the wax sufficiently to allow it to slip off freely, leaving the surface perfectly clean and unmarred.

The short ends of candles, which accumulate rapidly in homes where candlelight is much used, need not be consigned to the wastebasket. As an addition to kindling material, in furnace, stove or fireplace they are unequaled, either for starting a new fire, or making a slow one burn more briskly. With their aid a small amount of fuel can be made to go quite a little farther.

Candles which are too small for the socket of a candlestick may be fixed firmly in place in any one of the following ways. First, by filling the socket with warm drippings from a discarded stub, sinking the fresh candle in this wax and holding it there for a moment while it hardens. Second, by wrapping gold or silver paper around the base of the candle, forming a collar large enough exactly to fit the socket. Third, by winding a rubber band around the candle end.

Revarnish floors as soon as they begin to show wear at the places where they are used the most. If revarnished in time, it will not be necessary to remove the old coat of varnish in order to have the surface appear uniform.

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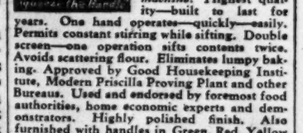

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THE HOME FORUM

An American Citizen

MY THEME is Quinto: Quinto the undismayed: presented in evidence that, as a more famous peasant knew, the man's the gowd, for a' that.

As his name implies, he is the fifth of the Caratti brothers, tall, upstanding young men, with bright chestnut hair, and a cool serenity in their clear amber gaze which makes them quite unlike the accepted Italian type.

They grew up in Parma—Parrma with the delicious rolled rrr of the *bocca Italiana;* in Parma so named by the cisalpine Gauls, long before Cæsar saw the Rubicon.

They lived in the gray, rock-built farmhouse that, for hundreds of years, has sheltered the tribe of the Caratti. It stands in the peaceful hill world whose duchess was the Austrian Marie Louise, and whose folk were long loyal to Napoleon, as Stendhal accounts of them in that strange, rambling book, *La Chartreuse de Parme.*

Henri Beyle also assures his compatriots that, by at least one trait, Italians are differentiated from Frenchmen. The Italian, being free from vanity, does not regard poverty as a disgrace!

So Quinto tells, with a sparkle of fun, of the limited menus in his Parmesan village.

"*Polenta* thr-ree times a day—hot for breakfast, fried for dinner, cold for supper!" What Highlander ever lived more hardily? It is curious that this classic land of the arts has taken so kindly to Indian corn.

"Not macaroni?" I ask.

"Ah, no, white flour costs too much. Macaroni was a *festa.*"

Then he tells of the wild strawberries in his native meadows, big as the Marshfields which he now carries with his garden truck; and he sighs, "*O, l'odore!* Miles of it!" His lingering o, in the penult, breathes the every essence of sun and sweetness and fragranc that make Italian strawberries to be, no doubt, that same "better berry," whose existence Henry Ward Beecher doubted.

Quinto left school when he was nine. Even then he longed for more. The clear intelligence of the boy delighted in exercise, just as his strong slim figure developed joyful freedom of action, from work in the fields, mountain climbing, and the lilting dances under sunset skies. Grace, simplicity, poise, an unself-conscious charm, make him a gentleman, in the true sense of a word that has too long restricted its use, as if gentleness were not native to right humanity as fragrance is to wild strawberries.

Quinto cannot "say false"; his truthfulness is one with his naïveté. Yet he is quick to avoid the word that might annoy others. Perhaps, after all, this delicate sense of fitness is a survival from that long past culture which made the conquered Italians a wonder and a pride to Theodoric. The native worth of this Italian peasant is evidence of what good things are going into the American melting-pot.

When I explain that I cannot buy much today, his smile comforts my regret at refusing him. He assures me that a single person can "*mangiare poco*" (eat little); and it is too hot for the signorina to *cucinare* (cook).

I ask him to bring me something next time not found on his tidy motor truck, and next time he confesses that he forgot. His quiet, friendly eyes look his apology and he rejects the excuse offered by his partner, better versed in salesmanship, who explains that the limes were too dear.

"No," says Quinto firmly, "I jus' for-rgot."

In parting I shake my head and say: "*Non ti scordar di me*"—the Trovatore's plea for remembrance; and this untaught youth swings his warm voice into the famous melody, with the perfect cantabile to which every child of Italy is heir.

Next time he offers me the fresh limes, with a trace of self-gratulation. He has remembered! I ask "How much?" He says: "I paid thirty cents," and persists in his refusal to accept more. They were brought as a kindness to the signorina, not by way of barter.

When later I ask specially for nectarines, he brings them and says he is asking his commission, because he is stocking the fruit regularly.

I call him the undismayed, for his courage, his gayety and his content. If hard times threaten, he says:

"We have lived on *polenta* before; we can again."

"Should you like an automobile to drive?"

"Yes, it is nice to have an auto. You can go out to ride, oh, yes:—but maybe you don't come back!"

"Do you like the motion pictures?"

"Well—they are mostly foolishness. I like better to stay at home with a few friends. Maybe we sing a little. In Italy it was better, for we had to amuse ourselves, to sing and dance and tell stories, instead of paying other people to do it. It is better not to go running around so much."

He tells of his ignorance of the modern world, when he was called to arms. He had never even entered a train, nor heard of motion pictures. Afterward, landing in New York, he could hardly believe his eyes, when buildings towered mountainlike. He came on alone to New England; but no, he was not afraid, nor even bewildered. He walked the country road from the station, asking: "Caratti? Caratti?" till someone came along who knew his uncle's name.

Then he worked in a field, where a man jostling him, said: "Excuse me." Quinto's heart leaped. "*Siete Italiano?*" (You are Italian?) But no, it was only one of those surprising English words that are so close to Italian.

Telling me how he found Italian friends, he smiles at me, with a saying that is like a gift of violets:

"When I find someone who speaks my tongue, then life blooms again."

His English improves, but is less elegant than his Italian. When I laugh at his "pinch me" (for arrest), he gravely explains that he has had to learn American from uneducated people.

Education is the greatest thing in the world, he thinks. It is the marvelous gift of America to all the children. In Italy it costs too much. A boy may learn to read and write, then he takes up his share of farm work.

"But we used to read in the evenings. We bought books from the peddlers—such as books of Dante Alighieri"—and he lifts an inquiring eyebrow—Do I know the name?—while I try to recall the distance from Parma to Ravenna, whose glory is still the revered exile.

I argue in vain that, to air my scanty Italian and have his shy correction is worth something to me, even as it costs him precious time.

But it is his *diletto* (delight) to speak Italian, and he cannot take pay as a teacher—he, a *non-saniente*—a know-nothing.

Quinto's father came here when his children were little, and then sent tickets and passports to his wife, in Parma. But at the last moment the Italian heart in her refused the uprooting. She could not leave *Italia.* If she had come, she might have kept her five big sons—four of whom were called to arms in the great war—and they would all have had a good American education. Quinto adds:

"But then I could not have known Italy."

"Should you like to go back?"

"Ah, no, or only for a little *gita,* a trip. This is the best country for poor people."

"If you go, Mussolini may keep you!"

"How could he?" This with a stiffening of his easy pose. "I am an Amer-rican citizen!" M. L. B.

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A Hillside of White Heather

(Portuguese)

A hillside of white heather
Dripping with ocean mist,
And miles of crumpled bracken
Red brown and autumn-kissed.

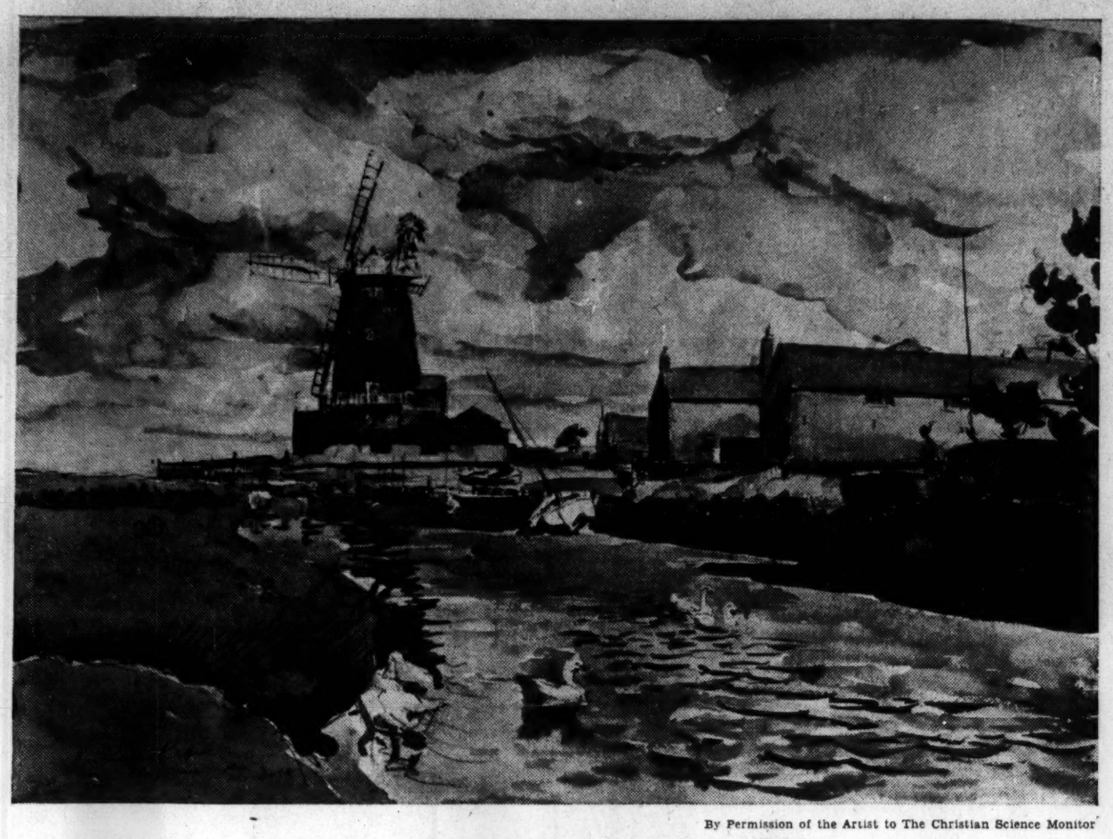
Brown sheep that crowd and nibble,
Following the mountain rills,
And little piping shepherd-lads
Brown as the wind-swept hills.

Two stone mills high against the sea,
Like Biblical watch towers,
A walled sheep-fold, a herdsman's thatch
Drifted with heather-flowers.

The barefoot shepherd boys pipe loud
Upon their oaten reeds;
The ocean mist hangs on their clouts
Like strings of precious beads.

They care not for the dank sea-fog,
The gathering white sea-gloom;
They call their brown sheep down the crags
And disappear, sheep, song, and rags,
Swallowed in snowy bloom.

—FLORENCE WILKINSON EVANS, in "The Ride Home."



By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

Cley Mill: From a Water Color Drawing by Russell Reeve

The Guest of the Community

"Isn't he beautiful?" is the almost invariable exclamation when our friends discover Pat lying on our porch, his handsome tawny coat resplendent in the sunshine. And: "How long have you had him?" usually follows.

This last is not an easy question to answer, as I am not always sure how long he has been with us, and most assuredly I am unaware how long he intends to remain. He visits us regularly and often, and occasionally spends the night on the porch if someone forgets to remove the cushions from the rocking chair. To say he has changed owners many times does not exactly describe the situation, as he appears to decide for himself whom next to favor with his society. He does more visiting than anyone I know.

Despite his wandering habits, however, no one has ever applied the misnomer of "stray" to Pat. As a matter of fact, the name "Pat" seems ridiculously inappropriate for a Chow with such perfect manners and such an aristocratic appearance. There is no misunderstanding as to his status in our community. It would seem that he resembles rather the popular person who must suffer himself to be entertained in as many places as possible. Despite this, however, he is not spoilt; he is always polite. Although he is so sure of a welcome wherever he goes, he never intrudes. His entrance is never boisterous. If there are guests, he approaches with dignity, taking a few short steps at a time. His eyes regard you attentively, and, not until you make some indication that you are wishful of his company, does he make any sign that he is prepared to stay. He takes the caresses that are lavished upon him with an air of indifference, as if to intimate that he has never lacked these attentions.

We were much amused when he accompanied us for the first time on our morning walk to take the boat from the island to the city. As we approached the ferry landing, we wondered what we should do if he followed us on board. Our perplexity was without reason, for, directly the boat hove in sight, Pat made no attempt to come further. He stood at a bend in the road watching us and waving his tail in a farewell gesture. Soon he made a point of meeting us also.

There was a time when I considered bones with relation to soup, but now I am made to feel quite guilty if I reserve the nucleus of a roast for that purpose. If I should succumb to the temptation, Pat will undoubtedly choose that particular evening to come to dinner and, should the door not be opened to him immediately, he will place his two front paws upon the window sill of the dining room and press his nose against the glass to acquaint us of his arrival.

"We must find him a bone," says someone.

With the soup tureen before me, my perfidy is established and for the rest of the meal I must suffer the reproachful glances of the whole family, to say nothing of the little stabs inflicted by my own troubled conscience.

There was, however, an occasion when our Chow friend got himself into sad disgrace. Someone had carelessly left a door open for a few minutes and Pat walked in inobtrusively. The night was cold, and the spare bedroom unoccupied. The next morning showed unmistakable evidence of Pat's occupancy—a soft new comforter still bore the imprint of his form, to say nothing of paw marks here and there. This was a time when we felt that our friend had stepped beyond the bounds of our hospitality. It would seem that he had forgotten that even his stanchest adherents might have their prejudices. However, his proffered companionship, the next time I went for a walk, was hard to refuse. His tail waving and his mouth turned up at the corners seemed to say: "Well, I made a mistake that time but, as one gentleman to another, let's forget all about it." G. C.

Old Pasture

No more now does the night-dew fall upon
The drowsy flanks, the clover-fragrant breath
Of cattle moving slowly toward the brink
Of the windy pool and bending their heads to drink
The drowned and shivering stars. The cool, deep notes
Of shaken bells have dwindled and have gone
To farther pastures, and this land remains
Companioned alone by weeds and shaggymanes
And a broken fence that staggers into dawn.

—FRANCES FROST, in the *North American Review.*

THIS water color, "Cley Mill," is the result of an attempt to capture the clarity of tone and color in a moment of sunshine, and something of the exhilaration which was the delight of a September day on the Norfolk coast. This mill has been a model for generations of artists; but, then, a composition which comprises a tapering tower mill surrounded at the base by long low-roofed outhouses alongside a winding stream, where dinghies and other small craft lie beached, and ducks add sweet contentment to the scene, is ready-made and calls for little skill to "fix" it. After all, the need of a picture is repose, and the pyramidal and horizontal are recognized lines which contribute to this. The hour or so spent at this spot was filled with joy. To reach the sea side of the stream, from where this sketch was made, the artist had to cross a sluice where boys were playing precariously about a beam flung across the water, and making frolic midst the solitude of the marshes. The way had to be picked through deep matted, marshland grass below which were concealed fissures in the mud.

Seated at the edge of the stream, where the bank was not too deeply undercut by the tide to permit a rather burly person to sit with ease, sketching proceeded happily to the accompaniment of melody such as only lonely saltings can supply. The plaintive cry of the curlew was predominant amidst the twittering and screeching of the wildfowl; and, whenever the ducks and geese espied some tasty morsels on the plashing water, they would seem to confer with amusing chatter. Once, when the woman from the cottage on the opposite bank appeared with a basketful of pieces, they swarmed in from all directions and sent up a chorus which was comic to hear.

The actual function of the mill had not especially interested the artist, consequently it came as a surprise when a housemaid appeared at the door on the gallery surrounding the tower and began to shake mats. It was then concluded that the mill is now a private residence.

The day was one of clear breezy weather without the slightest degree of mistiness, the distance being only distinguished by comparative scale, and not by "atmospheric perspective." Such conditions as these call for much skill in painting, since the tone values are not affected by the mist which helps to render more contrast between foreground and horizon, and lends effect to recession in the landscape.

In such circumstances, the painter finds the problem of tone values peculiarly difficult. When between the scudding clouds, the full effulgence of the sun breaks upon the landscape, the shadows of objects appear extraordinarily deep in tone, and the painter is likely to paint these darker than they actually exist. Furthermore, the swift movement of the clouds and the sun's continuous game of peep-bo, make things all the more tantalizing owing to the fact that the artist has to adhere strictly to the one aspect of light which he chooses to express, whether a gray or a sunlit landscape. The momentary effect of sunshine usually seems too brief to register the true value of the shadows which, in fact, are always heightened in key by the greater strength of reflected and interplaying light.

Der Weg geradeaus

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MANCHER befand sich schon einmal in der peinlichen Lage, wo er nicht aus noch ein wußte; und infolge des verwickelten Zustandes menschlicher Angelegenheiten befinden sich heute viele in dieser Lage. Jemand hat geschrieben: „Wer nicht weiß, welchen Weg er einschlagen soll, tut oft gut, geradeaus zu gehen". Dies könnte fast als Unsinn erscheinen; denn daraus, daß man sich in einer solchen Lage befindet, geht in der Regel hervor, daß man den Weg vor sich für gesperrt hält. Trotzdem sind Leute, die anscheinend nicht aus noch ein wußten, im Vertrauen auf Gottes Führung geradeaus gegangen und so aus ihren Schwierigkeiten heraus zur Freiheit gelangt.

Ein treffendes Beispiel hiefür ist im 14. Kapitel des 2. Buchs Mose berichtet, wo wir lesen, daß die Kinder Israel das Rote Meer vor sich hatten, während Pharaos Rosse und Wagen sie hart von hinten bedrängten. Sie wußten in der Tat nicht aus noch ein; doch Mose befolgte in vollem Gottvertrauen den Befehl Gottes: „Sage den Kindern Israel, daß sie ziehen". Allem Anscheine nach war an den Weg geradeaus nicht zu denken; aber das Wasser des Roten Meeres, das als undurchschreitbare Schranke auf ihrem Wege zur Freiheit erschien, wurde ihnen für Schutzmauern „zur Rechten und zur Linken", und sie gingen auf dem Trockenen weiter.

In zwei Fällen sah sich Christus Jesus von seinen Feinden ganz umringt. Sie hatten sich der von ihm verkündigten Wahrheit widersetzt und gedachten ihn umzubringen. Hätte der Meister den materiellen Augenschein als wirklich angesehen, so hätte er wohl glauben können, man könne in seiner Lage nicht aus noch ein wissen; aber er zögerte nicht, sondern ging geradeaus. Denn wir lesen, daß er in beiden Fällen „mitten durch sie hinwegging".

Im Hinblick auf diese Begebenheiten erkennen wir, daß Mose und Christus Jesus unbedingt davon überzeugt sein mußten, daß Gott die Macht hat und willens ist, Seine Kinder unter allen Umständen und in jeder Lage zu bewahren und zu führen. Dies befähigte sie, ihr Denken über den erschreckenden Augenschein der sie scheinbar bedrohenden Gefahr zu erheben und furchtlos der göttlichen inneren Stimme zu folgen, die sie weitergehen hieß.

Heute können alle zu dieser Überzeugung kommen; denn sie entspringt dem durch das Eindringen in die Christliche Wissenschaft ermöglichten geistigen Gottesverständnis. Auf Seite 454 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" hat Mary Baker Eddy geschrieben: „Das Verständnis der göttlichen Allgewalt, sogar nur in geringem Grade, zerstört die Furcht und stellt die Füße auf den rechten Pfad—den Pfad, der zu jenem Hause führt, das nicht mit Händen gemacht ist, sondern ‚ewig . . . im Himmel' ist". Um Gott als Allmacht völlig zu verstehen, muß alles falsche Denken berichtigt werden. Sind wir anscheinend von verwickelten Problemen umringt, so daß wir nicht aus noch ein wissen, so lassen wir uns leicht von Furcht beherrschen. Gerade dann muß das Denken zuerst in den Weg geradeaus gelenkt werden, in die auf dem Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen in Seinem Ebenbild beruhende, unabänderliche Richtung geistigen Denkens. Wahres Denken, das Gott widerspiegelt, ist so frei wie zur Zeit Christi Jesu. Es kann nie gehemmt, aufgehalten oder verhindert werden, und wir müssen vom materiellen Sinn, von den Irrtümern, die uns erschrecken wollen, wegsehen und das Denken fest in Gott verankern.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart, daß Gott das unendliche Gemüt, die unendliche Liebe ist. Es ist daher nirgends Raum für eine böse Macht. Das nicht mit Händen gemachte Haus ist das Bewußtsein, das das Gemüt, die Liebe oder Gott widerspiegelt, der den Menschen zu Seinem Bilde erschaffen hat. Der wirkliche Mensch ist rein geistig, er besteht im göttlichen Gemüt als Idee und ist fähig, das Gemüt in Güte, Reinheit, Liebe, Weisheit, Intelligenz und jeder andern Eigenschaft widerzuspiegeln, durch die Gott sich kund tut. Wer darauf bedacht ist, recht zu denken, kann nicht gleichzeitig Furchtgedanken beherbergen; und wenn die Furcht durch Vertrauen auf die allmächtige Kraft und Gegenwart Gottes zerstört ist, verlieren die scheinbar drohenden Gefahren ihren erschreckenden Umfang; sie werden genau als das erkannt, was sie sind, nämlich als eine dem unendlich Guten, Gott, entgegengesetzte, falsche Auffassung von Tätigkeit.

Mögen alle, die angesichts ihrer Schwierigkeiten nicht aus noch ein wissen, in ihrem Bewußtsein entschlossen geradeaus den Weg geistigen Denkens gehen, und das dadurch vom Materiellen befreite Denken wird sich in unschätzbar größere Gebiete des geistig Guten erheben. Ungeachtet dessen, was die Schwierigkeit auch sei,—ob Geldverlust, begrenzte Gelegenheit, Krankheit, Sünde oder Leid—, empfängt das Denken, das stets nach Gott verlangt, vom unendlichen Gemüt intelligente und weise Ideen und wird vergeistigt. Zu diesem empfänglichen Denken kommen Gottes Eingebungen, die es vorwärts führen, wenn der Leidende keinen Ausweg sieht. So führt ihn Gott zu der gesegneten Überzeugung, daß das Gemüt, das die Liebe ist, allmächtig ist, und daß seine eigene geistige Individualität in diesem Gemüt ihr Dasein hat.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Classical Literature of France

When Louis XIV assumed the reins of government, France suddenly and wonderfully came to her maturity; it was as if the whole nation had burst into splendid flower. In every branch of human activity—in war, in administration, in social life, in art and in literature—the same energy was apparent, the same glorious success. At a bound France won the headship of Europe; and when at last, defeated in arms and politically shattered, she was forced to relinquish her dreams of worldly power, her preëminence in the arts of peace remained unshaken. For more than a century she continued, through her literature and her manners, to dominate the civilized world.

At no other time have the conditions of society exercised a more profound influence upon the works of great writers. Though, with the ascendancy of Louis, the political power of the nobles finally came to an end, France remained, in the whole complexion of her social life, completely aristocratic. Louis, with deliberate policy, emphasized the existing rigidity of class-distinctions by centralizing society round his splendid palace of Versailles. Versailles is the *clou* to the age of Louis XIV. . . .

Such were the surroundings among which the classical literature of France came into existence, and by which it was profoundly influenced in a multitude of ways. This literature was, in its form and its essence, aristocratic literature, though its writers were, almost without exception, middle-class men, brought into prominence by the royal favour. The great dramatists and poets and prose-writers of the epoch were in the position of artists working by special permission, for the benefit and pleasure of a select public to which they themselves had no claim to belong. They were in the world of high birth and splendid manners, but they were not of it; and thus it happened that their creations, while reflecting what was finest 'n the social ideals of the time, escaped the worst faults of the literary productions of persons of rank—superficiality and amateurishness. . . .

The fact, too, that this aristocratic audience was no longer concerned with the activities of political power, exercised a further influence upon the writers of the age. The old interests of aristocracy—the romance of action, the exalted passions of chivalry and war—faded into the background, and their place was taken by the refined and intimate pursuits of peace and civilization. The exquisite letters of Madame de Sévigné show us society assuming its modern complexion, women becoming the arbiters of taste and fashion, and drawing-rooms the center of life. These tendencies were reflected in literature; and Corneille's tragedies of power were replaced by Racine's tragedies of the heart. Nor was it only in the broad outlines that the change was manifest; the whole temper of life, in all its details, took on the suave, decorous, dignified tone of good breeding, and it was impossible that men of letters should escape the infection. Their works became remarkable for clarity and elegance, for a graceful simplicity, an easy strength, they were cast in the fine mould of perfect manners—majestic without pretension, expressive without emphasis, simple without carelessness, and subtle without affectation. These are the dominating qualities in the style of that great body of literature, which has rightly come to be distinguished as the *Classical* literature of France.—From "Landmarks in French Literature," by G. L. STRACHEY.

The Straight Ahead Path

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY an individual has at some time been in the distressing position described as not knowing which way to turn; and many, owing to the perplexing state of human affairs, are in that position today. Someone has written, "The person who does not know which way to turn might often do well to go straight ahead." This might almost appear to be an absurdity, because for a person to be in such a position usually indicates that the way in front is closed to him. Nevertheless, some who have apparently been unable to turn one way or the other have gone straight ahead, relying on God's guidance, and by so doing have walked out of their difficulties into freedom.

A striking example of this is recorded in the fourteenth chapter of Exodus, where we read that the children of Israel found themselves faced by the Red Sea, while Pharaoh's horses and chariots bore relentlessly down upon them from behind. They indeed knew not which way to turn; yet Moses, trusting wholly to God, obeyed His command, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." The way straight ahead apparently was a way not to be thought of, but the waters of the Red Sea, which had seemed an impassable barrier in their path to freedom, became walls of protection "on their right hand, and on their left;" and they walked forward on dry land.

On two occasions Christ Jesus found himself hemmed in on all sides by his enemies, who, because of their resistance to the truth which he proclaimed, would have killed him. The Master, had he regarded as real the material evidence, might well have considered himself in the position of not knowing which way to turn, but there was no hesitation on his part; he took the way which lay straight ahead, for we read that in both instances he went "through the midst of them" on his way.

In considering these incidents, we realize that Moses and Christ Jesus must have had an absolute conviction of the power and willingness of God to guard and guide His children in every circumstance and condition. This enabled them to lift their thought above the alarming evidence of the danger which seemed to threaten them, and fearlessly to follow the divine intuitions which bade them go forward.

Today all may gain this conviction, for it comes from the spiritual understanding of God made possible through the study of Christian Science. On page 454 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "The understanding, even in a degree, of the divine All-power destroys fear, and plants the feet in the true path, —the path which leads to the house built without hands 'eternal in the heavens.'" To gain the full understanding of God as All-power will require the correcting of all wrong thought. When we find ourselves apparently hemmed in by perplexing problems, not knowing which way to turn, we are apt to allow ourselves to be governed by fear; and it is here that thought must first be directed into the straight-ahead path, the undeviating line of spiritual thinking based on the understanding of God and of man in His likeness. True thought, reflecting God, is as free as it was in Christ Jesus' time. It can never be hemmed in, obstructed, nor held back, and we need to look away from the material sense of things, away from the errors which would claim to terrify us, and anchor thought steadfastly in God.

Christian Science reveals God to be infinite Mind, infinite Love. There is, consequently, no place for an evil power. The house built without hands is the consciousness which reflects God, Mind, Love, who has made man in His own image. The real man is wholly spiritual, existing in the divine Mind as idea, and endowed with the ability to reflect Mind in goodness, purity, love, wisdom, intelligence, and every other quality through which God expresses Himself. The individual who is diligent to think rightly cannot at the same time entertain thoughts of fear; and when fear is destroyed by confidence in the almighty power and presence of God, the dangers which seemed to threaten will lose their alarming proportions; they will be seen for just what they are, namely, a false sense of an activity the opposite of God, infinite good.

Let all those who know not which way to turn from their difficulties set their mental footsteps firmly on the straightforward path of spiritual thinking, and thought thus liberated from materiality will advance into realms of spiritual good far greater than can be estimated. No matter what the difficulty may be—financial loss, limited opportunity, sickness, sin, or sorrow—thought which is ever reaching out to God will receive ideas of intelligence and wisdom from infinite Mind and be spiritualized. To this receptive thought will come divine intuitions which will lead it to take forward steps when the sufferer believes there is no way out. Thus God will lead him to the blessed conviction of the omnipotence of the Mind which is Love, and of his own spiritual individuality embosomed in this Mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Heart of Oregon

Wise men say (so I am told)
The heart of earth is molten gold
Or rock aglow from fire long gone
Kindled in some ancient dawn;
But this I know for I have seen,
The heart of Oregon is green.

While Decembers come and go
Even through a veil of snow
Comes the green of spruce and fir
Pulsing from the heart of her;
Comes the velvet green of wheat,
Shimmering in the April heat
Carpet for the rolling highland
With green of sage upon the dry-land;
Hunter's green and green of cricket
Burning from the maple thicket,
By the road on every turn
Green of grape and green of fern,
Welling up on every side
Comes the green of summer's tide.

In the face of such a glory
I shall laugh at wise men's story,
Knowing they have never seen
The heart of Oregon is green.

Y. LOCHINVAR.

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The Call

Tenderly a pear tree
Leans against the sky,
White silken blossoms
Jubilant as I;
Bluebirds and robins
Come close and then depart
Daydreams besiege me—
Be still my gypsy heart!

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

EDUCATIONAL

Visual Ideas at the Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

EDUCATIONAL work with school children is a noteworthy feature of the new Museum of the City of New York. For the thousands of young visitors who have come to the museum since its recent opening, Peter Stuyvesant is more than a name which appears on page 48 of the history book in Miss Smith's class, and Nathan Hale is no longer that bugaboo name which one never could remember on tests. For by means of authentic miniature reproductions of important events and vital landmarks, Ned J. Burns and Dwight Franklin have resuscitated dry historical facts and significant phases of life in New York at various periods, and modeled them into vivid and colorful life. And around them Mrs. L. S. Jurist, the educational guide, weaves the story.

First of all comes the scene depicting Indian life. The redskins are shown industriously grinding corn, fishing, drying skins, tending their babies, and in general pursuing the industries of peace.

"Then the Indians aren't bad after all!" the children invariably exclaim. The erroneous impression that the Indians were strange creatures who were decked out in war feathers and scalped white men as a pastime is wiped out for all time.

The model showing the white men buying Manhattan Island from the Indians illustrates graphically the different sense of value and the inexperience of the savage as compared to the Dutch settlers. A group of Indians is seated around a pile of cloth, farm implements, beads, pots and pans, which the white men are offering as payment for the land.

The thing that seems to impress the children most, according to Mrs. Jurist, who has been especially interested in observing the children's reactions in order to make her explanations of most value to them, is to see streets and landmarks with which they are familiar today, as they used to be. Seeing the model of the Blue Bell Tavern at Broadway and 181st Street in 1750, with undulating green hills, a lady alighting from a sedan chair, and a horse-drawn coach waiting at the door, the children exclaim, "Why, it's all different now! There are nothing but apartment houses and trolleys and automobiles up there now." They are shown Stone Street being paved by black slaves. They observe that the Dutch employed slaves, too. That they were not used exclusively down South in the cotton fields. They see, too, how primitive were the methods employed in paving the first streets of the city.

Bowling Green in 1831 shows the first omnibus, the velocipede which looked like a bicycle, spring water being delivered in a large barrel-like wagon, and the costumes of that time. The first blacksmith shop at 367 Pearl Street in 1870 is realistically reproduced with a Victoria coach waiting outside and a coachman working in his "undress" livery.

By actually seeing these things, the children get a feeling of social evolution, of the enormity of present-day civilization as compared to former days with a vividness which textbooks seldom possess. It all becomes a live and exciting drama.

The marine collection in particular meets with wide-eyed interest. Here is a model of Adrian Block's boat, 1613, the first built in New York, and right opposite an imposing reproduction of the giant Bremen, which crosses the ocean in less than five days. The old ferries are there, too, and South Street with clipper ships being loaded and unloaded, and waterfront activity in general, much as it is today.

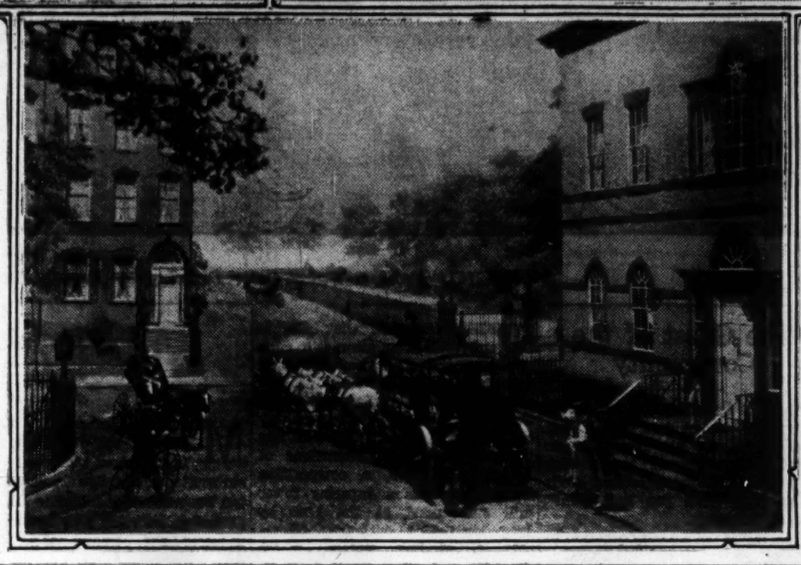
Mrs. Jurist finds through experience that the art of omission plays an important rôle in this type of visual education. She does not show the children the print collection, nor the more advanced parts of the museum which call for specialized knowledge. In order to impress the children with the things which are most important to them, she tries to avoid cluttering up the child's mind with a conglomeration of mental images and facts which are too complicated for it fully to comprehend. She also finds that dates are usually meaningless. However, she does indicate passing of time by saying, "Now this happened 100 years ago," or "This took place 50 years after the event I was just telling you about." That method of measuring time is apparently of much more significance to the child.

The children are guided through the exhibits in groups averaging 25. They come from public schools and private schools, not only in the city, but from rural sections in the vicinity. Prospective teachers come in groups from the colleges, and study groups of women's clubs as well. Appointments are made weeks in advance for these guided trips.

Mrs. Jurist feels that her experience shows of what inestimable value visual education is as a supplement to book knowledge. For whereas young children often grow weary over their textbooks, they cannot get enough of the lifelike models of historical scenes and events and the stories that go with them.

Courtesy of the Museum of the City of New York to The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Left—Ned J. Burns Modeling Figure of Peter Stuyvesant in the Museum of the City of New York. Figure is 12 Inches High. Right—Blacksmith and Carriage Shop of 1870, a Model at the Museum. Lower—Bowling Green, 1831, One of the Historical Models.



The Confidential Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN OUR family of two children we have found that nothing binds us closer than working for the common purpose, our home. The children feel definitely a part of it when they have certain duties to perform, and when we are all working together, for then the barrier between adult and child disappears.

Dinner time is a busy time in our kitchen. From the first moment when Junior clatters down the cellar stairs, after a basket of chips, until the last dish is wiped and put away, our kitchen fairly hums! A good cook and well served meals are to be desired, and in time we may have these things too, but now we find doing things for ourselves pleasant, and while we are busy doing them the children are learning many things.

Learning System

When Sister sets the table, she is learning system, order and neatness. The pretty dishes must be handled carefully. She learns to be quick and accurate. Milk and butter, taken from the ice box, must be immediately returned there. She learns economy in slicing just enough bread, and while putting everything away after a meal, she learns that nothing is wasted.

Brother makes the fires and peels the potatoes. And while the kettle is boiling and the stove sends out a steady glow, children's hearts are open to confidences. This is the time when all the little things of the day come forth. School, teachers, friends. All the things in the child's world that mothers have no contact with, unless the confidence is given freely by the child.

Brother, who is inclined to act quickly, says, "I was made traffic cop today, and when I held up my hand to stop the boys, that smart Johnnie said, 'Try and make me!' and then he jumped past me. Well, I grabbed, and we had a scramble, but I stopped him all right!"

We talk it over, and we see how Johnnie could have been stopped without the scramble.

There are times when Sister has extra practicing to do, and Junior offers to set the table for her. Here is a lesson in unselfishness that will not be forgotten by either child.

But besides the character building qualities that we are learning in our kitchen as we work together, it proves to be a classroom too.

Sister confides that grammar is difficult. Adjectives and adverbs she finds confusing. So while the work in the kitchen goes on, Junior and I take turns making up sentences, and Sister picks out adjectives and adverbs until she can never have any more difficulty with them. And while this help is going on for Sister, both she and Junior are learning a great deal about the proper construction of sentences, although it seems almost as good as a guessing game at the time.

Washington in the Kitchen

Then we have history lessons in our kitchen. Lately we have been having such interesting talks about George Washington. We are all learning to love and appreciate the less showy qualities he possessed. His modesty. He never felt equal to the tasks he was called on to perform, but in his endeavor to accomplish them he constantly improved.

"Just as anyone might feel!" cries Junior, wide eyed. George Washington seems very near to us in our kitchen classroom.

The children confide that they like to read. "But some books are so dry," says Sister.

We discuss what it is that makes a good book, and what to look for in a book. We want amusement, yes. And something more. Books that when finished have become a part of us. Like a good friend, never to be forgotten.

We discuss poetry and the poets. Walt Whitman, Longfellow, Vachel Lindsay. And that it takes courage, sometimes, to dream one's own dreams. To dare to be different.

Then travel. We have gone to the far corners of the earth while our kettle boiled. We have flown to the Taj Mahal, that jewel of India. We have wondered at the past glories of Angkor. "Let's all go there someday!" cries Junior, as he finishes peeling the last potato. "What else can I do now, Mother, and what more do they know about Angkor Watt?"

The manual arts are practiced in our kitchen schoolroom. Junior sharpens knives and mends broken handles. We all admire the pretty new curtains that Sister makes and hangs at the kitchen windows.

One recalls the letter Petrarch wrote, in great perplexity to a friend, about his son John: "When he is with me he always keeps silence; whether my presence is irksome and confusing to him, or whether shame for his own ignorance closes his lips I known not. . . ."

This was a sad confession on the part of Petrarch of his own incompetence to gain his son's confidence. Yet Petrarch was the most learned man of his time. He was sought after by emperors, cardinals, queens and doges. Yet his own young son was an enigma to him. One cannot help feeling that in spite of all his learning he missed a great deal, for "cum laudes" do not give such lasting satisfaction as children's confidence.

We have found that one good place to find that is working together in the confidential kitchen. E. H. R.

Wisdom of Victoria's Mother

When Queen Victoria was a little girl she set herself a motto of four words—"I will be good." And this is how she came to do it.

Victoria's mother purposely placed the papers of succession to the throne where her little daughter could find them. By and by the small queen-to-be came to her mother and said, "Who is the next heir to the throne after Uncle William? I think it looks as if I am."

"Yes, Victoria," said her mother thoughtfully, "you are."

For a few moments the child said nothing, apparently lost in thought about the responsibility ahead of her. Finally she looked up at her mother and said earnestly, "Then, Mother, I will be good." It was a childish resolution but it stood her in good stead all her life.

The Queen's mother was wise in seeing to it that the little girl early realized her high calling. Every child has a high calling.

The Queen's mother did well to have Victoria discover her high calling herself rather than to impart it to her as a preachment. She might have said, "You will become a queen. You should be a good girl," but how much better it was to arrange matters so that the resolution came voluntarily from within the child's own thinking.

Practice of Saying 'Yes'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THIS age, when we find so much testing of the child's vocabulary, of his oral and written speech, of his comprehension and rate in reading, of his use of grammatical errors, etc., we wonder if it might not prove expedient and at the same time interesting for both parents and teachers to have some sort of check on the use of the word "yes" and "no."

We have had the experience of visiting in a home where there were children and where we could count 10 uses of the word "no" by the parent to one use of the word "yes." If the parent had taken a moment of deliberation before saying "no," if the parent had weighed the results of the "no," if the parent had sized up the situation fairly and squarely before saying "no," we believe it would not have proved as serious a matter. But experience has seemed to show that a bigger percentage of the number of times "no" is used by parents to children comes from habit or because it is an easier way out. There is not much time nor opportunity for thinking on either the part of the child or the parent. It is just "no." "No, you cannot go." "No, you cannot wear your good dress." "No, the street is no place for boys." "No, the sun is too hot this morning," and "no" this and "no" that. We wonder if the practice has not become almost as habitual in the classroom. The teacher is busy. She has many plans ahead, many demands on her time, many things that she feels just must be done, so it becomes easier or second nature to answer "No," we have not time this morning." "No, we must get our arithmetic." "No, we cannot use our new books today." "No, we cannot have a poem until we have learned the other one, etc."

If only every teacher and every parent would stop a moment before they answer the questions of their children; if they would only realize that the early training which they have given the child should stand by them so that they will not make unjust demands. If the child's early response to obedience has been associated with happiness, if his early expectation of his parents has been associated with charity, judgment and good will, if his early years have been associated with plenty of time to think or work the thing out together, then the parent or the teacher in return is not going to get a volley of demands from the child that are unwise, unfair or unwarranted.

If we want intelligent choices to rule and guide American citizens, we must give children, who are our future citizens, a chance for making choices in their early home and school years. Great strides have been made in definitely ascertaining the amount of skill and the number of habits acquired by the pupil. We know how fast he should read, how many letters he can make in a minute. We can measure his skill in oral and written speech. We know which arithmetic facts are needed for each grade, but do we know how to measure his attitude toward his work, his attitude toward his associates, toward his parents and toward his teacher and what ideals may emerge as a result of these attitudes? Skills and habits are so conditioned by attitudes and ideals that they determine the child's trends toward better or toward lesser things. It is not uncommon to hear from children such expressions as: "No, I can't do arithmetic." "No, I dislike poetry," or "No, history is too dry," or "Grammar is dull." We are wondering if these expressions could not easily be supplanted by: "I love poetry," "I am getting a new book of poems at the library," or "I like English grammar because it helps me with my speech," or "I like history because I find so many interesting facts of how men live, and our teacher has traveled so much that she makes it very interesting."

Skills and habits are most necessary, but they alone will never send a child out into the world with a desire to live a life of increasing usefulness and a richer achievement. The true teaching personality of mother and teacher never forgets to lift others as she lifts herself. She never loses sight of the attitudes she is creating in her children. Then, we believe the children, the boys and girls, are entitled to a fair answer to a question, to some deliberation and judgment, to a reasonable understanding of the whys and wherefores before we seize quickly the most ready weapon—the answer "no."

F. P. T.

Increase of Education By Radio Recommended

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

With some 3300 elementary schools listening regularly, and a further 1800 known to listen occasionally, the Central Council for School Broadcasting has recommended the setting up a new council in May on the termination of the present council's term of office.

Broadcast lessons have passed from the "crank" and "stunt" stages, said Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, chairman of the council, at a recent meeting, and they must now be tried out as a new instrument for education in a changing world. The true problem of education was to provide anything that could be truly so called to the scattered country schools. For these he believed that broadcasting was already providing an invaluable element of stimulus and enlightenment. He looked forward to the time when broadcasting, together with the film and the gramophone, would be combined in their proper places and proportions, and found well used and well understood in every school in the country.

Mr. Frank Roscoe, vice-chairman of the council, said that this new medium of instruction was a fact and teachers would have to allow for it and study the technique of using it. The village schoolboy spent most of his school days in contact with, perhaps, only two educated adults. Broadcasting could widen his contact with active adult minds, and if he appreciated the opportunities it brought to him, he would make a good listener in after-school life.

Good broadcasting in the schools, said Mr. Roscoe, would give children a standard of good reception and of good programs. They would go home and tell their parents if their own wireless set did not give good reception, "Do you know that wireless of ours is no good, we have a much better one in the school. And that vaudeville and jazz you like is not half as good as the songs and music we get from Sir Walford Davies (the broadcaster of the school music lessons)."

What of Education by Air?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE saying of the sage, "A picture is worth ten thousand words," may be true in reverse in the twentieth century of wonders—"a word is worth ten thousand pictures"—for words are sending mental pictures all over the world in many tens of thousands. Visual education has held the attention of educators ever since the Cinderella of the stereoscope became the royal princess of the silver screen. Experiments in teaching of geography, current events, history, costume and custom through moving pictures have been successful and possibilities in this "royal road to learning" are probably but touched upon. Much less are the possibilities of radio, the precocious loud-speaking child of the twentieth century.

Entertainment facilities of screen and radio have been so efficiently developed that they constitute two of the major industries of this machine age. What is the present situation in regard to education by radio? How hospitable are Mrs. and Mr. Average Citizen to the educational program? What does the teacher, business man, student and housewife say? What do the radio program directors think about it?

One twirls the radio dial, tuning in successively on a blare of jazz, an eloquent exhortation, a crisp advertiser, a symphony orchestra, a bedtime story and recipe for johnny-cake. The taste of the listener plus the receptivity of the radio determines the program to be heard. What are the chances for the educational program under these conditions?

On the Other Hand

Many program directors acknowledge that in their belief, the purely educational radio program is too much for the average radio listener to swallow. If taken at all, they say, it must be sugar-coated almost beyond recognition. They tell you that the average listener's intelligence is less than that expected of a fifth grade child. On the other hand there are directors who believe in experimenting with the educational program. Certain stations are giving generously of their time and equipment to further educational experiments and offering suggestions to the educators in popularizing their wares.

Notable and surprisingly successful among such experiments is the nation-wide hook-up which has been carried on this fall and winter under the direction of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, delivered on Saturday evenings. Dr. Robert Millikan, president of this National Council, explained this undertaking in his first lecture over the air:

"The National Advisory Council on Radio in Education has been organized to attempt to realize some of the possible values of the radio for America, the necessary organizing funds being provided by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. and the Carnegie Corporation jointly. The nation-wide broadcasting companies with extraordinary public spirit have turned over their facilities at certain times to this council, which consists of some 60 of America's well-known, public-spirited men, mainly educators, on the sole condition that the programs are to be wholly educational and that the complete responsibility for them is to be entirely out of the hands of these companies and in the hands of this council, a body which gives its services freely, as do all the speakers. This new step in broadcasting should help in the stupendous task of realizing the educational and cultural values of the radio for American life.

"The possibilities of letting the whole population of the country, in so far as it desires to do so, listen together, not only to the best music the country has to offer, but to the spoken words of the leaders of thought in all phases of American life, is one fraught with unmeasured values for our future."

Only One-Third

As one radio expert has said, the program is but one-third of the radio triangle, the other two points being the audience and the publicity to make it known. Therefore this National Council prepared a nation-wide publicity program working through educational institutions and libraries. They carried on the continuity idea, so necessary to radio programs, through printed matter published by the University of Chicago and sold at cost to listeners, consisting of outlines, notebooks and the written copies of the lectures given. The response has been astonishingly hopeful, with thousands of enrollments and many thousands of inquiries and "fan" letters.

Dr. Millikan spoke of "the best music the country has to offer" and here a tried and proved experiment has been made with results checking up greatly to the credit of radio listeners. Five years ago doubtful heads were shaken when Standard Oil Company of California proposed to broadcast the finest of symphony concerts over the air of the coast states, employing the philharmonic orchestras of Los Angeles and San Francisco to give the programs alternately. It was systematically advertised and educational musical programs were arranged for morning hours and arrangements made for school classes to receive and feature these programs as a part of the music curriculum in many California schools. Here are the results as checked in Los Angeles after these programs had been given for five years:

Two thousand names were selected at random (except for being in residence districts) and these three questions were asked over the telephone: Have you a radio? Are you listening to a program? What program are you listening to? From the 2000 called, 1500 answered, "We have a radio." Out of the 1500, there were 750 who answered, "We are listening to a program." Out of the 750 who were tuned in, 518 stated they were listening to the Standard Symphony program. Nearly 68 per cent of the listeners had dialed to the highest form of music, when the evening offered, by a twist of the wrist, a jazz and a widely advertised humorous program. Here, indeed, is refutation for those who place American intelligence at a moronic level. Perhaps, with a little encouragement we may lay claim, before radio is another decade old, to having "educated ears."

Forestry School A National Asset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

THE Australian Forestry School was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1925, primarily to provide professional education to recruits of the State Forestry Services and the Commonwealth Forestry Bureau.

Normally recruits are nominated by and receive a sustenance allowance from one of the state forest authorities. Subject to the conditions laid down by the nominating authority, employment is guaranteed to students who successfully complete the prescribed course. Entry is not restricted to nominees of the various governments, as other men having the necessary qualifications may be accepted at the school. These "free lance" students have opportunities for subsequent employment in many avenues of forest research work, and the school being a branch of the Commonwealth Forestry Bureau, offers a wide scope for useful and interesting work. It is the aim of the bureau to establish a research branch and this will be closely linked with the school, so as to make the whole organization at Canberra a center of forest learning and research.

The establishment of the Forest Products Laboratory by the Council for Industrial Research adds another important branch to the forestry activities of the Commonwealth, which will enable not only the school curriculum to be broadened, but will provide new avenues in the direction of applied research.

Candidates for entry to the school, nominated or not, are accepted provided they are university graduates in science or arts, also undergraduates who have completed the special two years' preliminary course at one of the universities.

The course extends over three years, the first two of which are spent at the school. The Commonwealth Government offers scholarships to graduates desirous of taking a postgraduate course at Canberra, followed by a traveling course in Europe or elsewhere.

The museum contains a botanical collection of Australian species including an herbarium, fruits, seeds and timbers.

Adjacent to the school is the forest nursery of the Federal Capital Commission, where the practical work of raising the plants is taught. Of the total working hours spent in the school, 23 per cent are taken up with lectures, 20 per cent with laboratory and other demonstrations, and the remaining 57 per cent with practical forest work.

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Coeducational

THE TRUSTEES of The Principia announce the opening of The Principia College of Liberal Arts on the St. Louis campus, September 30, 1932. Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior courses will be offered for the year 1932-33. Senior courses will be added the following year. Buildings now under construction on the new College campus at Elsah, Ill., are expected to be ready for occupancy in September, 1933.

Although enrollment in the Junior Class for the coming year is practically complete, applications from college men and women for enrollment in the Freshman and Sophomore years are now receivable. to obtain a catalogue with complete information, address The Registrar, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.

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Ship Lines Scan Stagger Plan

* * *

Rate Cuts Force Economies in Service; Famous Vessels to Be Tied Up at Docks

IN THE SHIP LANES

FOLLOWING the cut of 20 per cent in passenger rates in the north Atlantic, the steamship lines are endeavoring now to reach an agreement by which they will be able to effect economies to offset in part the probable shrinkage in gross earnings occasioned by the lower rates. That the increased business from the lower rates will not be adequate to compensate for the reductions is generally admitted.

The present plan is to stagger the sailings of all the larger vessels, and to take out of service several of those which, because of smaller patronage which they have attracted recently, can readily be spared from the schedules. The White Star Line desires to retire the Homeric for at least the current summer, but does not wish to impair its weekly sailing of express steamships unless the other lines will make similar concessions, which probably would be to the advantage of all if such an agreement could be reached. The Mauretania of the Cunard Line is also out of service for an indefinite period.

The White Star is in an unusual situation at the present time, in that the International Mercantile Marine, which is its agent, is also a part owner of the United States Lines, of which the steamship Leviathan is the flagship. There, therefore, is the question as to whether to retire from service a British ship or to operate an American-flag ship, the Leviathan. As it is considered imperative that the latter be retained in service, the I. M. M. can sacrifice the Homeric and still have three express ships in its allied group.

Just what vessels other lines might eliminate is debatable. Among the smaller ships, the opportunities for reductions in service are self-evident, as each of the several transatlantic lines could take out of service at least one, and, in some cases, two or three cabin ships, other than in the peak season of June and September, without any impairment to the service offered the public, and with a definite saving in operating costs.

Leviathan Staff Announced

Capt. A. B. Randall was again in command of the steamship Leviathan of the United States Lines as she eased out of her New York pier today on her first trip of the spring season, he having succeeded Captain Cunningham. Captain Randall also is commodore of the United States Lines. Capt. Schuyler L. Cummings is staff captain, he having at one time been skipper of one of the American merchant ships which went to the rescue of the foundering Vestris and picked up a number of her survivors.

Ocean Cargoes

The statistical reports of the United States Shipping Board, always a bit late in making their appearance, are now complete for the first half of the calendar year 1931, and show a total foreign tonnage to and from United States ports of 36,000,000 long tons. For the entire year of 1930 the total was 97,000,000.

The percentage handled in American bottoms was reduced considerably from previous reports, the year 1930 showing 41 per cent of the tonnage handled in American ships, while the first half of 1931 showed only 37 per cent so handled. The British carryings similarly decreased from 28 per cent in 1930 to 26 per cent in 1931, while the volume of other foreign lines rose from 31 per cent to 37 per cent of the total.

Canadian Tonnage

Despite reported drops in entries of ships through many ports, the Canadian ports showed an increase for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, according to a bulletin recently made public by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The net tonnage of vessels increased 8,414,000 (this representing tonnages of ships as distinguished from cargoes carried, which is the subject of the item above). The total net tonnage for the year was 185,000,000, of which slightly more than one-half represented coastwise shipping, and the remainder seagoing, lake, and river vessels.

Of the nationals whose vessels were reported in Canadian ports, Great Britain led with 23,691 ships, the United States was second, with 13,493, and other countries followed in this order: Norway, Japan, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, France.

Summer Cruises

There is a growing list of cruises scheduled for the summer season, giving prospective cruise passengers a wide latitude of choice as to ports included, and at the extremely low rates now prevalent. The Cunard Line, in conjunction with Raymond & Whitcomb, has scheduled the steamship Carinthia to visit the Norwegian fjords, calling first at Iceland, thence to the North Cape, with calls in Sweden, Danzig, Norway, Denmark, and a four-day visit to Leningrad, in which will be included a short trip to Moscow. The vessel is scheduled to leave New York June 28, returning Aug. 12.

The Hamburg-American Line will send the steamship Reliance on a similar voyage, calling at many of the same points of interest, leaving New York on July 2.

Recognizing the appeal of week-end cruises, the Cunard Line is undertaking a series of these voyages out of British ports, as well as out of New York. During the coming summer, the Berengaria, Aquitania, and Mauretania will make five and six-day trips from Southampton, and the Antonia, Ausonia, and Laconia will make similar week-end trips.

Steamship Schedules

The Temple Tours-George E. Marsters, Inc., has prepared a descriptive booklet of its all-expense conducted tours by water and bus from Boston to Washington, leaving Sunday. The booklet may be obtained at its office at 246 Washington Street, Boston.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, April 28

President Coolidge, Dollar, for Orient via California ports; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Hamburg (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Santa Rita, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, April 29

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Samaria, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Columbus (12:30 a. m.), for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Saturnia, Cosulich, for Cannes, Naples, Trieste.

Saturday, April 30

Ile de France (12:05 a. m.), for Plymouth, Havre; Scythia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Rochambeau, French, for Vigo, Plymouth, Havre; Volendam (12:05 a. m.), for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Southern Cross, Munson, for east coast South America; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Santa Teresa, Grace, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Monday, May 2

Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg.

Tuesday, May 3

Exeter, American Export, for Mediterranean ports.

Wednesday, May 4

American Importer, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, May 1

Scythia, Cunard, for Galway, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Friday, April 29

Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Alaunia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, April 30

Laurentic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, April 29

President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Ana, Grace, for New York.

Wednesday, May 4

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Friday, April 29

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

Saturday, April 30

Santa Ana, Grace, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, April 30

President Madison, American Mail, for Orient.

Wednesday, May 4

Hive Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, April 29

Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, April 30

American Importer, United States, from Hamburg.

Sunday, May 1

General Von Steuben, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, May 2

American Trader, American Merchant, from London; Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Rotterdam, Holland-American, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Conte Biancamano, Italia, from Genoa, Naples; Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Havre, Southampton, Halifax; California, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast; Santa Barbara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, May 3

Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen.

Wednesday, May 4

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Excambion, American Export, from Mediterranean ports.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, May 1

Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, April 28

Mariposa, Matson, from South Seas and Oriental cruise.

Monday, May 2

President Lincoln, Dollar, from New York, for Orient.

Tuesday, May 3

President Hoover, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Thursday, April 28

Malolo, Matson, from Honolulu.

Saturday, April 30

President Lincoln, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; Calawali, Lassco, from Honoluiu.

DUE SEATTLE

Monday, May 2

Yokohama Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

Tuesday, May 3

President Cleveland, American Mail, from Orient.

FRANCO-AFRICAN AIR ROUTE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria—Daily air passenger service between Algiers and Marseilles is expected to be started some time this spring, it is announced here, as part of a plan for regular passenger airplane service between Paris and Gao in French West Africa, and even Madagascar.

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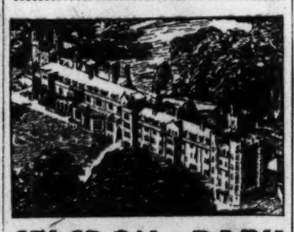
England



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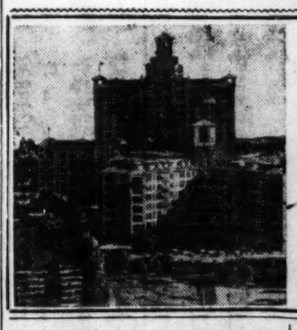

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Berengaria	" 25
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MARKET TONE HESITATING AND UNEVEN

Closing Is Firm After Showing Considerable Irregularity

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—The stock market worked uncertainly higher in apathetic trading today. The list softened somewhat during the early afternoon, but hardened later, with numerous gains of fractions to more than 2 points.

American Telephone and United States Steel reacted after rising a point or so, but issues up 1 to 2 in the late trading included American Can, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Consolidated Gas, Standard of New Jersey, Woolworth and others.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 800,000 shares.

The weekly report of the revenue freight movement, appearing on Tuesday rather than Wednesday starting today, showed an increase over the previous week of 21,923 cars, making the total 566,729, which was 192,765 under the like week of 1931.

The subsidence of pressure against Standard Oil of New Jersey was accomplished by a report in brokerage quarters that a large bid had been placed for the issue at 21, or just under the market. This could not be confirmed, but recalled the report in the autumn of 1929 that Rockefeller interests had placed a bid for 1,000,000 shares, which checked the decline at that time.

The entire group of member banks in 101 leading cities showed further shrinkage of loans on securities, amounting to $17,000,000, but "all other" loans, including commercial loans, increased $16,000,000, which while moderate, was a welcome change after the prolonged shrinkage of loans for commercial purposes.

The United States Steel directors' meeting after the close was a factor tending to make for hesitancy in the market, although Wall Street was inclined to believe that omission of the 50-cent quarterly dividend and report of a deficit for the first quarter, had been so widely expected as to have been largely discounted.

A slightly better tone appeared in the bond market today with most of the United States Government issues advancing moderately and a number of transportation liens indicating quiet but steady accumulation.

There was no particular news to influence bond trading. Those interested in the federals voiced mild approval of the new treasury issue of $450,000,000 in notes and certificates due May 2.

There was little change noted in business, and industrial conditions have been generally discounted.

Improvement was shown by some of the railroad bonds. Among these were Atchison 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5½s, and Northern Pacific 4s. Pennsylvania general 4½s, Frisco 4½s and Union Pacific 4s eased.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 26	Last Apr. 25
3	1	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	1	1	1	1
9¼	4⅜	..	Abitibi pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
30⅜	21	2	Adams Millis	100	21½	21	21½	..
13	10¼	1	Addressograph	1200	11	11	11	11
16½	6⅛	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
62½	36¼	4½	Air Reduction	2100	39	37⅜	38	37
2	1	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
16⅝	10¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	27300	11⅜	9⅞	10⅞	11⅜
3⅛	1	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
7⅞	2	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2
87½	54⅞	6‡	Allied Chem	19300	57½	54⅞	56	55¾
13⅜	7½	.50	Allis Chalmers	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
14⅜	12	2	Amerada	1200	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14
7½	4¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
47	22	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	37½	37½	37½	35
15½	8	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	9	9	9	1
73⅝	41⅜	5‡	Am Can	17100	43¾	42⅛	42⅝	42¼
8¾	4¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
39⅝	22½	7	Am Car & F pf	10	24½	24½	24½	22¾
6	1⅞	..	Am Chain	100	2½	2½	2½	..
37⅞	25¼	3‡	Am Chicle	400	29¼	29	29	29
6	4	..	Am Colortype	100	4	4	4	4
11	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
10½	3	..	Am European	200	4½	3¾	4½	..
9¼	2¼	..	Am & For Pow	2100	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4
33	9	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
29½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	200	13	13	13	12¾
17¼	4	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	5¾
21⅜	12	2	Am Ice	100	15	15	15	14⅞
68	50	6	Am Ice pf	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	..
8½	4⅜	..	Am International	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
9⅜	5	..	Am Locomotive	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
44⅜	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	33	33	33	..
6⅝	2¼	..	Am Metal	400	3	3	3	..
19½	10	..	Am Metal 6%	40	10	10	10	..
33	23	..	Am News	10	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
16⅞	6¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1100	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	9
58	31	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	38	38	38	..
49¾	24⅜	5	Am P&L pf A	700	33	31⅞	33	32
8½	4¼	.40	Am Radiator	1200	5⅛	5	5	4⅜
13	7	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2½	1⅜	..	Am Seating	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
18⅝	7½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2400	10	9½	9¾	9⅛
55	25	6	Am Smelt&R pf	200	30	25	30	..
85	45	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	45	45	45	45
8¾	4¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	5	4¾	4¾	..
36¾	32¾	2½‡	Am Stores	400	33	32⅝	32	33
88⅛	60	6	Am Sug Ref pf	100	65	65	65	..
137⅜	97½	9	Am Tel & Tel	39100	100⅞	98⅞	100	99¼
34½	18½	3	Am Wat W&E	1300	21	20½	20½	20
31	18	3	Am WW&E ct	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
5⅝	3	..	Am Woolen	100	3	3	3	3
30⅜	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	24⅞	24⅛	24¼	24
12⅜	4½	..	Anaconda Cop	17100	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
17½	11⅝	2.40	Anchor Cap	1400	13⅛	10⅞	11	..
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	35	35	35	35
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	100	1	1	1	1⅛
3	1¾	..	Arnold Constable	400	1¾	1½	1½	..
94	39	6	Atchison T&SF	8200	46⅜	44⅝	45½	44½
41½	14	4	Atl Coast Line	400	16	15¼	15¼	..
12⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1700	10½	9¾	10¼	9¾
11	5¼	1	Atlas Stores	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
151¾	37½	4‡	Auburn Auto	7500	42¼	40¾	41	39¾
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			—B—					
8½	3¼	..	Baldwin Loco	200	4	3⅝	3⅞	..
21⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3700	10½	9½	9⅞	9½
41½	11½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	14	13	13¾	13½
79½	57	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	57	57	57	..
5¾	4	..	Barnsdall A	1400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
43½	21½	4	Beatrice Cream	700	23¼	23	23	23⅛
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¼
18¾	6¾	.60	Bendix Aviation	400	7½	7⅜	7½	7¼
24⅞	13¼	2	Best & Co	400	14½	14¼	14¼	..
24⅝	12½	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	13¼	12¾	13¼	12⅞
74	38¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	39½	39½	39½	40
8¾	4¾	.50	Blaw Knox	100	5	5	5	4⅜
61	50	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	50	50	50	27
43⅛	26⅞	3‡	Borden	10200	28	26⅜	28	27
12⅝	6¾	1	Borg Warner	400	6½	6½	6½	6½
1⅛	¾	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	¼	¼	¼	..
11⅝	5	1	Briggs Mfg	1100	10⅞	6¼	6⅝	6¼
4	1½	..	Brockway pf	20	2	2	2	..
50¼	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	5200	40⅝	39⅛	39⅞	38¾
89½	65	5	Broklyn Un Gas	409	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	70¼
4½	1½	..	Budd Wheel	100	2	2	2	..
7⅝	3¼	..	Bullard	100	4	4	4	3¾
13	6⅝	.80	Burroughs Add	1600	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅜
21⅜	8	2½	Bush Terminal	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
65	28	7	Bush Term deb	40	30	30	30	30
85	60	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	60	60	60	63½
⅞	⅜	..	Butte & Superior	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
19	7½	..	Byers	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
			—C—					
11⅞	5¾	..	Calif Packing	100	6½	6½	6½	..
4	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	57	1200	2⅜	2½	2⅜
20⅜	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3400	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	12⅛
6⅛	3¼	..	Capital Admin	200	3½	3	3	..
43⅝	22⅜	..	Case Co	9700	24¾	23¼	23¼	23⅛
75	40	7	Case Thresh pf	10	40	40	40	40
15	6¼	..	Caterpillar Trac	400	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
5	2½	..	Celanese Corp	100	2½	2½	2½	..
12½	9¾	1½	Central Aguirre	400	10	10	10	..
15	5½	1	Cerro de pasco	1100	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛
20⅝	6½	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	11	10½	10½	10½
31½	12¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	6800	17½	16⅞	17¼	16⅞
15½	5	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	6⅝
3¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
3¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2300	2½	2⅛	2⅛	..
12⅜	4½	..	Chi & N western	700	5¼	5	5¼	4⅞
16⅜	4½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	6	5½	5⅞	5⅜
27½	9¾	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
14	9	2	Chi Yellow Cab	200	10	9½	9½	..
3½	2¼	..	Childs Company	100	2½	2½	2½	..
15⅝	8¼	1	Chrysler	700	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9⅜
28½	15	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	20¼	20	20	20½
56¼	55	5	Cleve CC&StL pf	20	55	55	55	..
31½	22¼	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	23	23	23	23½
10⅞	4¾	..	Collins & Aikman	200	5	5	5	..
10½	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	1400	11	10	11	1 0½
16⅛	6½	1a	Columbia Gas	7100	8½	8	8¼	8⅛
41⅞	22½	3	Columbian Carb	1100	24	23	24	22¾
7⅛	4½	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
27⅛	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	17¾	17¼	17½	17⅛
10¼	5½	.80	Comm Solvents	2200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
4⅞	2⅛	.30	Comwith & So	1900	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
68½	46	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	51⅝	50	50	50
68¾	48⅝	4	Consol Gas	14900	53⅜	51½	52⅜	50⅝
95	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	89½	89½	89½	89
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
7⅛	4⅛	..	Cousol Oil	4300	5¼	4¾	4¾	4⅜
1½	½	..	Container B	100	½	½	½	..
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	½	½	½	⅜
41¾	28¼	.8	Cont Baking pf	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
41	24⅝	2½‡	Cont Can	2100	28⅜	27	27½	27
25¼	11	2.40	Cont Insurance	2600	12	11	11¼	11
5¾	1	..	Cont Motors	100	1	1	1	..
7	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	1200	5½	5	5	5
⅜	⅛	..	Cont Shares	400	½	½	½	..
47⅜	29½	3	Corn Products	800	33¼	31½	33¼	32
4¾	2	..	Coty	200	2⅝	2½	2½	2¾
2¾	1	..	Curtiss-Wright	1900	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	6	..	Cutler Hammer	100	6	6	6	..
			—D—					
89½	50¼	9	Del & Hudson	400	58¾	57	58¾	54
28¾	11	..	Del Lack & W	300	15½	14⅞	15½	15
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	200	13	13	13	..
11⅜	7½	..	Dome Mines	300	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	14½	14¼	14½	..
23	10½	3½	Dresser A	100	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	..
59⅜	28⅞	4	du Pont de Nem	19700	31	29½	30	29½
105	89¼	6	du Pont deb	100	90	90	90	..
18	18	..	Durham Hos pf	10	18	18	18	..
			—E—					
87⅞	52⅜	5	Eastman Kodak	900	55¾	54	55⅛	54⅝
32¾	13⅜	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2600	15⅞	14¾	15	15¼
4	2	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	2⅛	2	2⅛	2¼
15⅜	5½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	5100	8¼	7¼	7½	7½
33¼	16⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19½
36⅛	25½	3	Endicott Johnson	100	26	26	26	..
107¼	100½	7	Endicott John pf	100	102½	102½	102½	..
10	3¾	..	Erie RR	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
7¼	3	2	Eureka Vacuum	100	3½	3½	3½	..
11⅜	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	30	10¼	10	10¼	..
			—F—					
10⅜	3⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	600	5⅞	5½	5⅝	..
27¾	11	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	2100	12⅜	11	11¾	11
15⅜	11⅜	1	Firestone T & R	100	12	12	12	12
59½	48¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	1100	49½	48⅞	48⅞	49¾
53	39½	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	43⅝	42	43⅝	42¼
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	½	½	½	..
12	4⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
21½	15	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	15½	15½	15½	15½
4½	1⅛	..	Foundation	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10½	14	2	Freeport Texas	300	15½	14¼	14¾	15
			—G—					
35⅜	16½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
15½	7⅝	1	Gen Asphalt	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
105⅜	99	8	Gen Baking pf	5000	100	100	100	..
26½	13¾	1	Gen Electric	4600	15¼	14⅜	15	14½
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
40½	20¼	3	Gen Foods	6400	31⅜	30¼	31	30⅝
23¼	11	6	Gen Gas&E A	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
24¾	8½	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	15	15	15	..
40	25¼	8	Gen Gas&E 8% A	10	40	40	40	..
25	19⅝	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
37	28½	3	Gen Mills	300	31	30	31	30½
24⅜	10⅞	2	Gen Motors	13200	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
87¼	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	74	74	74	74½
14	7⅛	1	Gen Print Ink	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
5	1⅜	..	Gen Pub Service	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
28⅜	13	3	Gen Ry Signal	100	15¼	15¼	15½	..
1¼	½	..	Gen Realty	200	½	½	½	½
1⅛	¼	..	Gen Thea Equip	100	¼	¼	½	¼
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2400	16	15½	15¾	15¼
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	56½	56½	56½	54
2½	1¼	..	Gimbel Bros	500	1⅝	1¼	1¼	..
54	38⅜	7	Glidden ppf	10	40	40	40	39
6½	3½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	3⅝	3½	3½	..
19⅝	11¼	1.60	Gold Dust	600	13	13	13	12⅞
95	86	6	Gold Dust pf	300	90	90	90	..
5⅜	2⅞	..	Goodrich	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18¾	9⅛	..	Goodyear	400	10½	10⅛	10½	10
61	33	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	37	37	37	37
12¼	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	2100	12½	11⅜	12½	11⅜
4⅝	1⅛	..	Graham Paige	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
4	⅜	..	Grand-Sil Stores	100	½	½	½	½
9¾	5½	..	Grand Union	200	7	6½	6½	..
35¼	23¼	3	Grand Un pf	100	26	26	26	..
30¼	20¾	1	Grant (WT)	300	22½	21¾	21¾	22½
25	10	2	Great Nor pf	800	12½	11½	11⅞	11⅜
13¼	7¼	2	Great Nor Ore	1100	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
80	65½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	63½	63½	63½	..
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	800	¾	⅝	¾	¾
8	4¼	..	Gulf States Steel	100	4½	4½	4½	..
			—H—					
27½	26	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	28	28	28	..
2¼	1	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
11⅜	6	.30	Hall Printing	200	7⅜	7	7⅜	6½
83	62	6	Hershey Choc	500	67	66	66½	..
4	2	..	Houdaille Her B	2100	2½	2⅜	2½	..
24⅜	12½	..	Houston Oil	1300	14⅞	14	14	13¾
4½	2	6	Houston Oil new	600	3	3	3	3⅞
57⅛	45¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	46	46	46	46½
11⅜	4⅛	..	Hudson Motor	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5⅜	2	..	Hupp Motors	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
			—I—					
18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	9600	12⅜	11⅜	11⅞	11¼
38⅜	23⅛	4	Indus Rayon	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	26⅞
39½	18	3	Ingersoll-Rand	600	18½	18	18¼	18
24	12⅞	1	Inland Steel	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
4¼	2	..	Inspiration Cop	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
14⅝	3¼	..	Interboro Rap T	1200	9¼	8¼	9	..
118	75½	6‡	Int Business M	2400	85⅜	81	82	82
1⅞	⅜	..	Int Combustion	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	100	8	8	8	8
29¾	16½	1.80	Int Harvester	1500	19½	19⅛	19⅜	19¼
11⅝	5½	2b	Int Hydroelec	800	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
24½	8	..	Int Match pf	800	½	½	½	½
9¼	5⅜	..	Int Nickel	500	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
86	73	7	Int Nickel pf	100	73	73	73	..
10½	4	..	Int Paper 7%	50	4⅛	4¼	4¼	..
⅞	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
11	3½	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
10¼	5¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
44⅜	35½	3	Int Shoe	1200	37	36⅛	37	36⅞
68	40	4	Int Silver pf	30	40	40	40	..
			—J—					
12¼	4⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	3100	6¼	6	6⅛	6
11	2¾	..	Interstate Dept S	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	2¾
7	3¾	..	Intertype Corp	100	4	4	4	..
18	10¼	3	Island Crk Coal	400	11	10½	11	..
			—J—					
35	25	4	Jewel Tea	100	25½	25½	25½	25½
25½	10¼	..	Johns Manville	5300	13⅝	12⅝	13¼	13½
			—K—					
113	90½	6	Kan C P&L B pf	100	94	94	94	..
9⅞	5⅜	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	6	6	6	..
2⅝	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10⅝	5¼	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	6	5¾	6	5¾
13	5½	..	Kennecott Cop	4400	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅛
19	8¾	1.60	Kresge	600	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
9⅛	¼	..	Kreuger & Toll	3800	¼	¼	¼	¼
18⅞	11⅜	1	Kroger Groc & B	200	13¼	13	13	13
			—L—					
46⅜	34	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	35	35	35	..
8	4½	..	Libbey-Owens-F	400	5	4¾	5	5
16⅜	8½	..	Lima Loco Wks	1600	9¾	9¼	9¾	..
34	20⅜	4‡	Loew's Inc	1900	23⅞	22⅞	23	23¾
72	56	6½	Loews pf	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	..
4⅜	2⅜	..	Loft Inc	800	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
23⅜	13⅞	1¾	Louisville G&E A	200	17¼	17	17¼	16⅜
32⅜	12½	..	Louisville & N	300	13½	13½	13½	13½
18	12	6½	Louisiana OR pf	10	13	13	13	12
			—M—					
21	15	2½	McCall Corp	100	15½	15½	15⅝	15
16½	14¼	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	14¾	14¼	14¼	14½
62¼	37½	4	McKeesport Tin	1700	40	39	39½	39½
18⅛	12¼	1	MackTrucks	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
60½	30	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1400	33½	32½	32¾	33
8¾	4½	.50	Magma Copper	3900	6¼	5	5	5⅛
20¾	7	..	Man Elg mg	2900	12½	11	11	11
7	4	.80	Man Shirt	1500	4⅜	4	4	4¼
12¼	9½	.80	Marine Mid	200	9½	9¾	9¾	9½
9	6	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	6	6	6	..
13½	5	..	Marshall Field	100	5½	5½	5½	5
20⅞	12¾	2	Mathieson Alkali	100	14	14	14	14
20	13	1.80	May Dept Stores	100	14	14	14	13
8¼	3	..	Maytag pf ww	100	3½	3½	3½	..
4	2	..	Miami Cop	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
6½	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1400	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
10	2½	..	Midland Steel	400	3½	3½	3½	..
7¾	2⅜	..	Mo K & Tex	700	3¾	3¼	3½	3⅜
11	3	..	Mo Pacific	200	3½	3⅛	3½	3½
26	6⅜	..	Mo Pacific pf	1400	8¼	7⅞	7¾	8⅛
11¼	6½	..	Montgom Ward	47	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅜
6½	3¼	..	Motor Wheel	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
13⅜	4½	..	Mullins Mfg	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
9⅞	4⅛	..	Murray Body	200	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	..
			—N—					
27½	10	..	Nash Chat StL	10	10	10	10	..
19⅛	10¾	2	Nash Motors	1000	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	..
46½	29¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2100	34⅛	32⅞	34	33
14⅝	7¼	..	Nat Cash Reg	100	9	9	9	8⅞
31¾	21	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	8100	23⅞	22⅞	23¼	23
92	67	5	Nat Lead pf	200	67

COTTON CLOTH CONTINUES TO MOVE SLOWLY

Further Curtailment of Production Is Seen as a Necessity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 26 —The ninth week of slackened demand for gray cotton fabrics was marked by a visit of southern manufacturers to New York last week for a conference with their selling agents and a number of their more prominent converted customers.

These customers and agents stressed the necessity of still further limiting the production of all classes of cotton goods.

While more than 100,000 looms were said to be represented at the meeting, it was finally arranged to hold another meeting at Spartanburg this week, at which it is hoped a still larger number of mills will be represented.

It is expected that production will be reduced to less than 50 per cent of capacity of the mills making these goods. The meeting is expected to include makers of sheetings, broadcloths, drills, and other coarse yarn goods, besides print cloths.

Wholesalers report that the better weather has somewhat quickened retail distribution, and produced for them a better demand for replenishment. The demand has not yet been sufficient to deplete their own stock to any marked extent, as it has been spread over such a large variety of goods. Individual orders have been small for each variety, but the aggregate order has been gratifying.

Second hands obtained most of the business in the print cloth section during the week. The demand was frequently not sufficient to absorb all of the second hand offerings. Buyers have followed the habit of offering ¼c. less than the last price they have heard, and naturally they occasionally found some mills that would accept their offer at the reduced price.

This resulted in a general lowering of the quoted mill prices for the standard constructions although many mills continue to maintain the old prices.

The second hand selling comes from those who bought heavily in February at lower prices for future delivery, and are now getting goods faster than they can use them and see a small profit in passing them on to those in greater need.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

The Cottage Tea Rooms
LUNCHEONS. DINNERS (6:30-8:30)
408 Strand, W. C.
33 Old Jewry, E. C.
3 Tokenhouse Bldgs., E. C. (Nr. Bank)
Private Room for Parties

The SHEILAN
27 PELHAM ST., LONDON, S. W. 7
Extremely good cooking
2 Course Luncheons 1/6
Vegetarians catered for
Large lunch cakes 1/- per lb.

Have You DINED at the
KEN. RESTAURANT
now under the personal supervision of
Miss E. M. Wilson
WRIGHTS LANE, corner of Cheniston Gardens
DINNERS KENSINGTON LUNCHEONS
and SUPPERS LONDON, W. 8 and TEAS
Morning and Evening Refreshments

LONDON
The Tea Kettle Tea Rooms
6 Basil Street, Sloane Street, S.W.3
Telephone SLOANE 6042
The Home-Made Cake Shop
Morning Refreshment, Luncheons 2/-, Tea, Four-Course Dinners 5/6
Devonshire Cream Butter and Eggs received daily. Open 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Closed on Sundays.

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94 New Bond St., W. 1
to
68 WELBECK ST. W. 1
(opposite Debenhams)
Luncheon & Tea Rooms

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For Best Home Cooking Visit
"The Opal"
LUNCHEONS, TEAS & DINNERS
206 Church Street, W. 8 *Open Sundays 12-6*

Caroline Café
NORTH END HOUSE
(2 minutes from Olympia—opposite car park). LONDON
Vegetarian Luncheons, Grill, Teas
American Specialities.
Open till 8 p. m.

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ROWNTREES ESPLANADE CAFÉ
Luncheon and Tea Rooms
in combination with
Villa Esplanade Private Hotel

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BON MARCHE LTD.
TEA ROOM & RESTAURANT
Morning Refreshment, Luncheons, Teas, Orchestra daily 3:30 to 6 p. m. Soda Fountain Close 1 o'clock Wednesday. HIGH ROAD, BRIXTON

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Luncheons Teas Dinners
Good home cooking, cakes
OPEN SUNDAYS Park 0764

ITALY
ROME
EMBASSY Tea Rooms
74 Via Sistina
Ligh Lunches Teas Suppers
English Management American Specialties

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	21	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	16	16
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15	15
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	73	72½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	20½	20½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	34	33
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	58¾	58¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69	68½
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	47	47
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83½	83¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101½	101¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101	101
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102⅝	102
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99¼	98¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	99	98¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104⅜	104½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	85¾	85¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	80½	80¼
Amer Writing Paper 5s '41	24½	24½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	68¼	68
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	58	58
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	55	54
Associated Oil 6s '35	99½	99½
Atch T&SF 4s Reg	83½	83½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87½	86½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	82	82
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	88	88
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	77¾	77¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	36½	36½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	77	76¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	63	63
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	53½	51
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	56½	55½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33¼	33
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	46¾	46¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	83	82
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	45	45
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	55½	55½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¾	103¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103½	103½
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	20	20
Boston N Y 4s	60½	60½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	61½	61
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	9¼	9
Bow-Bllimore s f g 7s '34	39	39
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103⅞	103⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87½	87
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	98	98
Bush Term con 5s '55	66½	66½
Calif ePtroleum 5s '39	77½	77½
Calif ePtroleum deb 5½s '38	81½	81¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80¼	80¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	79¼	79¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	81¼	81¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '89	84⅞	84⅞
Can North deb 7s '40	98¾	98¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	58¾	58
Can Pacific 4½s '60	67¼	67
Can Pacific 5s '44	84	83
Can Pacific 5s '54	68	67¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	22	22
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	77	76½
Ches Corp 5s '47	52½	51½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	88	88
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Ches & O 4½s B	76¾	76½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	41¾	41¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	87	86¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	84	84
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93½	92½
Chicago & East Ill 6s	50¼	50¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12½	12½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99	99
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	40	39
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6	5¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	28	27½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	17¾	17¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	71	70¼
Chicago & Nw 6s	66¾	66⅝
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	43	42½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	23	100
Chicago StL Pitts 5s	100	68½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	82½	82½
Childs Co 5s '43	26	25¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	37½	37
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90	89¼
Cin Un T 5s	98	97½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	70¼	70¼
Clev CCC&StL 6s C '41	78	78
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	90	90
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	71	71
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34¾	34¾
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	60	60
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	68¼	68¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apd	69	69
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	68¾	68
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	19¾	19¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	95¾	95½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¼	104¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101	101
Container Corp 6s '46	30	30
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	69	69
Cuba Nor Ry (City) 6s	18	18
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79½	79¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	89½	89½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	46½	46
Den & Rio G Wn 6s '55	19¾	19¾
Dodge Brothers sf 6s '40	70½	69½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97½	96¾
Eastman Kod Co of Rochester 4s	96½	96½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	65	65
Erie RR ref 5s '67	29½	29½
Erie RR gen lien	47	46½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	29½	29¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	19	18¾
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	47½	47½
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	19	19
Gannett 6s '42	70¼	70¼
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	93½	93½
Gen Electric 3½s '42	96	96
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	99¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99¾	99¾
Gen Refractories 5s '43	83½	83½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	40	40
Gimbel Bros Better Equip 6s '40	4¾	4¾
Goodrich Co 5½s	45	44½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79½	79
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	68½	68½
Grand Trunk Ry Can 7s '40	99	98½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	65¾	64¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	77	76½
Har Riv Pe 4½s	68	68
Hudson Coal 5s '62	30¾	30¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	46½	46½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s	78½	78½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¾	102¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	47	46
Ill Central 4¾s '66	35¾	34
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	39½	39
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A	41	39
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97½	97½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	72¼	72¼
Interlake Iron Iron Corp 5s	30	30
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	37	36½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	2¾	2¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	2½	2
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	50½	49
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	50¾	49
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	34	33
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	66	63
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	31	31
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	53½	53
Int Paper 6s '55	22¾	22¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29¾	29
Int Tel & Tel 4¾s cv '39	32½	31⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	31¾	30½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	94½	94
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	53¼	53¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	50	50
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84½	84
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '57	70	70
Kings Co El 4s '49	61¼	61¼
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	109½	109½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	81	81
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	83	82
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	55	55
Laclede Gas 5½s D	54	54
L'Autaro 6s '54	5¾	5
Lehigh Val 4s	40	40
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	44½	44½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	39	38¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	98¾	98½
L&N uni 4s '40	81	81
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	33	31½
Marion Steam S 6s	34	32½
Meade 6s '45 ww	41¼	40½
Metro Water 5½s '50	39	39
Mich Cen 3½s '52	73	73
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90¾	90¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	82¼	81½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	81½	81
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	40	40
Mo K & T 4½s '78	57	57
Mo K & T pad) 5s A '67	32¾	32½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	18¾	18½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	37	37
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	36	35¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	36½	36
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	36	36
Mo Pac 5s I '81	36½	36
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	17¾	17
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	13	13
Montreal Tram col 5s' 41	81½	81
Namm Sons 6s '43	77	77
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88½	88
Nat Steel 5s	72¼	70½
Newberry 5½s	65	65
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97¼	97
New Eng T&T 5s '52	104	104
N O Pub Ser 5s '52	67	67
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	64½	64½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	70¼	70½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	80½	80½
NYC&HR 4½s N	56½	56½
NYC&HR rfg 1m 4½s 2013	56½	56½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	62	61¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	25	24¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	38½	38
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	44	42
NY Dock Co 4s '51	46	46
NY Dock Co 5s '38	34	34
NY Edison 5s '44	103½	103
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109¾	109½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104½	104½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	53	53
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	52	52
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	82	81¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	50
NY Steam '56	93¾	93¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100½	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	50	50
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	93¼	93½
Niag Share 5½s '50	57	57
Norf & W con 4s '96	89	89
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	91	91
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	19	19
North Am Co 5s '61	75	74¾
North Am Ed 5s C '69	74¼	74
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	78½	78½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	98½	98½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	79¾	79½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	70½	70
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95¾	95¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101¾	101¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	27	26
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	29	29
Penn Dixie Cement 6s 41	38¼	38½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	88	87½
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	89	88¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	95½	95½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	75¼	75½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	72	72
Penn Railroad gen 5½s '68	83¾	83¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	98¾	98
Pere Marquette 5s '56	55½	55½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	84	83
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	77	77
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91½	91
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	63¼	63¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	38¾	38½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	97	97
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	83½	83
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94½	94½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98¼	97½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98½	97½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	86½	86
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	66¾	66¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '80	19¾	19¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	14¾	14
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	23	23
St Louis SW con 4s '32	68½	65
Sharon Steel Hoop 5s ½'48	30½	30½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	64¼	64
Shell Union 5s '47	61¾	61½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	61½	61½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86½	86½
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	89½	89½
Sinclair Cn O 5½s '38	97	97
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	94½	94½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '30	60	58½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	51½	51½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	74½	74
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	50¼	50½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50¾	50¾
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	73	73
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	38	34
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	38	38
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	95¾	95¾
Texas Corp 5½s '50	78½	78
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	43½	43½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	29½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91½	91¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	78	78
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78⅛	77½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	74½	74½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	35¾	35¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 WW	24	23½
Util Pow & Li 5s '47	25½	25
Vanadium 5s '41	37	37
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	94¼	94¼
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	78	78
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99½	99½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	30	30
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6¼	6¼
Walsworth 6s '45	12¾	12½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	19	19
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100⅞	100¾
Western Union 5s '60	49½	49½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	51	51
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	29½	29½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	58¾	58¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Apr26	Last Apr25
3½s '47	101	100.28	101	100.27
1st 4¼s '47	101.27	101.23	101.27	101.22
4th 4¼s '38	102.23	102.18	102.21	102.18
US 3s '55	94.23	94.18	94.20	94.18
US 3½s '46	96.8	96	96.4	95.28
US 3¾s '43 March	99.2	98.28	99.4	99.00
US 3¾s '43 June	99.4	98.28	99.1	98.30
US 3¾s '47	99.3	99	99.3	98.27
US 3¾s '56	101.3	100.28	100.28	100.29
US 4s '54	103.2	103	103.2	102.31
US 4¼s '52	106.5	106	106.3	106.2

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53			35½	35
Akershus 5s '63			55	55
Antwerp 5s '58			68½	68
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			48	47½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			48¼	48¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61			47¼	47¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			48	48
Australia 4½s '56			52	51⅞
Australia 5s '55			56⅜	56¼
Australia 5s '57			57	57
Austria (Gov) 7s '57			42¼	42
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			46	46
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50			42	42
Austria (Upper) 7s '45			34¼	34
Batavian Pet 4½s '42			74	74
Belgium (King) 6s '55			84½	84½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			90½	90½
Belgium (King) 7½s 9			96	96
Belgium (King) 7s '56			97	96¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51			30	30
Berlin Elec 6½s '59			29	28¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51			29⅜	29
Berlin Elec 6s '55			28½	28
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47			5½	5½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34			102¾	102¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57			16¾	16½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57			16¾	16¼
Bremen 7s '35			38	37¾
Brisbane 5s '58			44¼	44
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)			26	25¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61			26	26
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46			10	10
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36			95	94¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60			78½	78
Canada (Dom) 5s '52			95¾	95⅝
Cauca Valley 7½s '46			12½	12½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61			8	8
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61			24½	24½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60			7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61			7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept			7¼	7
Chile (Rep) 6s '62			7	6½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42			9	9
Cologne (City) 6½s '50			32½	32½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47			30	30
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46			22	19¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47			21¾	21¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan			19¼	19
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54			66½	66½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37			41½	41½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51			35	34¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49			39	38¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59			8	6½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62			38½	38½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55			68	68½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32			63¾	63¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66			55¾	55¾
Fiat 7s '46 war			81½	81½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56			48½	48½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50			53½	53¾
Finnish A 6½s '54			48¾	48¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42			83½	83½
French (Rep) 7s '49			117	116½
French (Rep) 7½s '41			119¼	119¼
German 7s '49			59	57¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38			29½	29½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60			28¾	27½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60			28	27½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50			29½	27½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65			35	34¾
Greek 6s '68			17	16¾
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50			38¼	38¼
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44			33	33
Irish Free State 5s '60			75½	75½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52			70¾	70¾
Italy (King) 7s '51			89	89
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50			68¾	68
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65			89	88
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54			69¾	67½
Kadstadt 6s '43			17½	17½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59			14½	14
Milan (City) 6½s '52			65¾	65¼
Montecatin 7s '37 ww			80	80
New South Wales 5s '57			49	48¾
New South Wales 5s '58			49	48¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50			103¼	103¼
Norway (Kingd) 6s '44			75	75
Ont Trans 5s			88¼	88¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63			60	60
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58			101½	101¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58			103½	103¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68			97¼	97½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60			4¼	4
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52			84¾	84¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '40			55½	55
Poland (Gov) 7s '47			51	50½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50			52¾	51⅝
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61			10	10
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52			28	28
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw			26⅝	26⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww			25	25
Rima Steel Corp 7s '56			37½	37½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66			8¼	8
Rome (City) 6½s '52			68¾	68¾
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42			42¼	42½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56			11¼	11¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40			60¼	59¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50			17	17
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45			23½	23½
Saxon State 6½s '46			36	36
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62			34	34
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62			37	36¾
Siemens 6½s '51			43	43
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58			38¾	38
Soissons (City) 6s '36			102½	102½
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71			50	50
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32			99	99
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55			45	45
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61			51¾	50½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53			41	41
Tyrol 7s '52			40	40
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45			55½	55½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37			100½	100¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51			19½	19½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46			40¾	40¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60			27	27
Vienna 6s '52			57¼	57¼

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ERIE SYSTEM

	1932	1931
March gross	$6,608,745	$8,130,336
Net op inc	999,313	1,433,841
3 mos gross	18,707,685	23,171,958
Net op inc	2,065,793	3,384,163

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	1932	1931
March gross	$3,158,147	$4,496,992
Net op inc	245,906	628,258
3 mos gross	9,353,836	12,606,185
Net op inc	470,940	1,279,630

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1932	1931
3d week, April	$2,063,000	$2,941,000
Jan. 1-April 21	34,521,000	43,043,000

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON

	1932	1931
March gross	$406,218	$723,606
Net op inc	53,958	222,278
3 mos gross	1,149,370	1,989,372
Net op inc	114,910	536,632

GREAT NORTHERN

	1932	1931
March gross	$4,448,867	$6,360,999
Net oper inc	*48,974	874,261
3 mos gross	13,039,642	17,838,396
Net oper inc	*1,394,932	636,736

BUSINESS IN MIDDLE WEST IS IRREGULAR

Demand for Merchandise Spotty, With Outlook Still Uncertain

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 26 — Increased uncertainty in business circles as to the outlook for the next few months was reflected in an irregular trend in nearly all lines of business activity, according to latest reports.

Merchandising, both wholesale and retail, was hardly up to the volume of a year ago. There was a fairly good wholesale demand in some sections where new stocks were needed, but this was offset by restricted buying where merchants have fair stocks of old goods.

There have been slight gains in steel sales in this territory, but production schedules remained about steady around 20 per cent. Increases in steel operations are expected in the near future as releases from the automobile industry become heavier.

Demand for building materials remained dull, but leading dealers in the Chicago territory announced upward revisions of prices. Wholesale demand for lumber was restricted to current needs of the trade. Inquiries were scattered, and the volume of business going to the mills was small. Coal business was at a standstill on both steam and domestic sizes. Buyers paid but little attention to the suspension of mining in the union field of Illinois and Indiana.

Security prices on the Chicago Stock Exchange failed to reflect the full measure of weakness exhibited on the New York exchange. The partial clearing up of the situation confronting the Insull interests through the appointment of friendly receiverships for several of the major units of these properties was responsible for a better feeling in financial circles of Chicago and as a result there has been practically no net change in prices.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans—	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch, renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	3¼	3¼	2½@3
Bar silver	28c	28c	28⅝c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	2 @2½	2 @2½	2 @2½
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30 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1½@1¾
60 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1½@1¾
90 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1½@1¾
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5 months	1⅛@1¼	1

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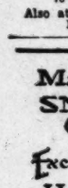

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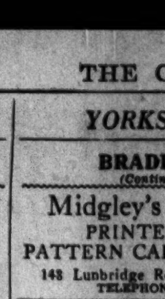

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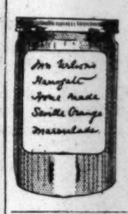

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Japanese Iris
(Iris lævigata)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Cultivated in gardens throughout the world, except in cold regions.

Distinguishing features: Yellow or purple flowers; floral pattern in groups of three; stigmas petal-like, covering the stamens.

Honey bee and carpenter bee lit at the same time on a large Japanese iris blossom. Both were after the same thing, nectar, and both went after it in an entirely different manner. While the honey bee lit on one of the three petals, walked up toward the center till it came to the entrance of the stigma, and then descended out of sight, the smaller carpenter bee made an opening in the urn with one slash of its mandibles and drained the nectary.

The honey bee left empty-handed by the route which it used in entrance, but though without fruit of labor it had done the duty nature had designed it to do. It had pollinated the iris by brushing against the stigma, and depositing pollen upon it, making the seeds fertile.

There are about 875 different species of iris, most of them derived by horticulturists from a handful of wild varieties. By far the greater number of these are the so-called Japanese irises, derived from the common stock plant, *Iris lævigata*, a native of China and Japan. One type of iris, with livid purple blossoms and decidedly ill-smelling leaves, is common to southern England. Nearly every country in Europe has its own particular species of iris. There is the Spanish iris, the German iris, English iris, and so on. The name "Iris" was taken from the Greek, meaning a rainbow sort of lily, with reference to the curve of the petal with its riot of color. The French have derived their national emblem from the "lily flower," the "flower de Luce," or "fleur-de-lis."

The common wild iris of America is the large blue flag, found in damp places from Newfoundland to the Gulf States and as far west as Manitoba, Minnesota and Arkansas. The roots of this plant were greatly relished by the American Indian, and even today the young naturalist will cut off the young and tender parts between the root and shoot systems for a delicate morsel.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Making two blades of grass grow where one grew before is another effective way of cutting down cotton production.

San Francisco Chronicle: And to think that Standard Oil was called wicked because it made as much on a gallon of gas as the State does now!

Detroit News: What, an Answers Editor is asked, are the dimensions of a ping-pong table? According to our slight experience, we should say inadequate.

New Orleans Times Picayune: A newspaper asks, "Is jazz sold by weight?" When delivered by the piano it usually comes by the pound.

Montreal Star: Occasionally you see a man driving a car so carefully that you conclude it must be paid for.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The "o" in "not," "olive," and "knowledge" (Miss M. E. S., who reports hearing the caret or circumflex *o* as in orb—as *au* in haul—in these words)—The *o* is short as in odd in these words. Perhaps the use of *ah* as an approximation of the value of the vowel may help: *naht, ahl'-iv, nahl'-ej*. But avoid *naut, aul'-iv, naul'-ej*.

Sounding the *o* long as in old, however, is recognized as good speech in England.

Hackneyed expressions — In response to the invitation in this column, April 2, Mrs. E. E. G. submits a list of well-worn candidates which, she avers, are eligible for a rest:

Beggars all description
Distance lends enchantment
Equal to the occasion
Heart's content
Lavish profusion
More forcible than polite
When my ship comes in
Single blessedness
Humble friend
Better half
Familiar landmark
Last analysis
Wrought sad havoc
Profound silence reigned
Old World chivalry
Skeleton in the closet
Misguided individual
Own vine and fig tree
Old Sol

From an unidentified source have also come "favor us with a selection," "last but not least," "motley crew," and "no sooner said than done," which the keeper of the Old Phrases' Home hastens to make room for.

"Food for thought," a heading spotted on this very page, is also proposed.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Commercial Candor

A small shop on Jackson Boulevard, near State Street, in Chicago, has its windows splashed with whitewash and these words are daubed on it: "Closed for *temporary* repairs."

Perhaps You Have to Blow on It

Lodger: "Bring some soup, please."
Landlady: "What kind, sir? Windmill soup?"
Lodger: "Windmill soup?"
Landlady: "Yes. If it goes round, you get some."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Experiment

Office Boy: "There's a man at the door, and he says he has had nothing to eat for seven days."
Editor: "Bring him in; perhaps he can tell us how we can run this paper for another week."

Always a Thomas

I hae ma doots about the boots
That Cinderella wore.
I think the glass would go to smash
Or scratch the pretty floor.

Of course, we all are taught to read
This kind of fairy lore,
But I hae ma doots about the boots
That Cinderella wore.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

OUR doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the
good we oft might win,
By fearing to attempt.
—SHAKESPEARE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Shoes

(Natal Advertiser)

Durban, South Africa

THE ragged man looked into the window of a shop in Field Street. Well-dressed men and women hurried past. They were too used to signs of poverty and distress to pay much attention to him and that was probably the reason why so few noticed that his feet were bare.

Bare feet in one of the town's principal streets, however, are still somewhat unusual, and after a few minutes an elderly man stopped and eyed him sympathetically.

"My poor fellow," he said, "you don't mean to tell me you cannot even raise a pair of shoes?"

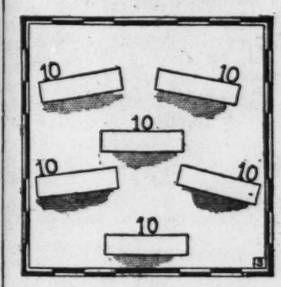
"No, sir," the tattered one replied. "I have shoes all right, but you see a friend of mine is after a job in this place and as he had no shoes I have lent him mine."

Here was altruism of the pure-gold variety, and the passer-by was deeply moved.

"Come with me," he said.

And a few minutes later two men came out of a Durban shoe store together. One of them was immaculately dressed, the other ragged, but the ragged man had his feet encased in a pair of brand new shoes. He had cast his bread upon the waters.

'Ten' Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

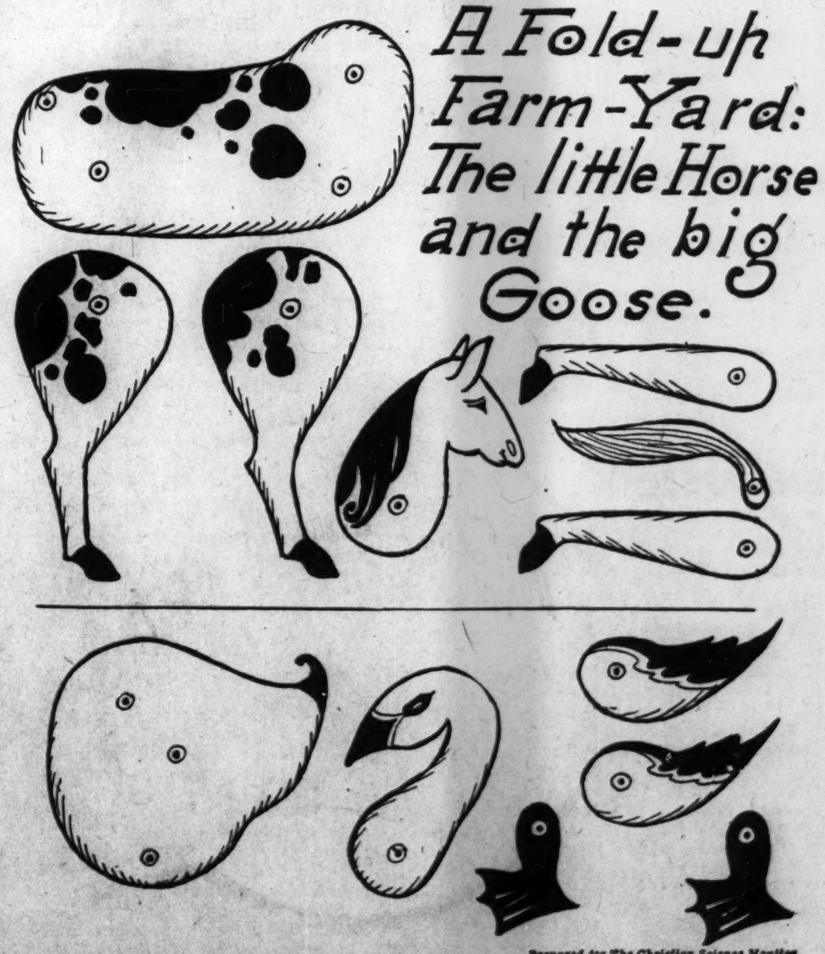
The spaces are to be filled with words in which the letters "ten" appear. Two of the words begin with these letters. The letters "ten" appear in the central part of two words, and the other two words end with these letters. The figures over the spaces indicate the positions. Definitions: 1, Gentle. 2, To make shorter. 3, Extreme in degree. 4, A game played with racquet. 5, To make level or smooth. 6, Secured by government protection.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Letter "C" Puzzle:

C
CACC
CONOH
CAMERA
UTM NI
P A N

A Fold-up Farm-Yard: The little Horse and the big Goose.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Paste the design upon cardboard and color the parts, making the horse a light brown and the duck a light gray. Then cut out all parts and fasten them together with brass paper fasteners. By moving the parts about, the animals can be made to assume many amusing positions; and when you are done playing with them they can be folded up and put away

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

More Haste in Germany

TO FOREIGN observers, Adolf Hitler has seemed to be a young man in a hurry, too great a hurry. But an increasing proportion of the German people—impatient under the weight of economic distress—have shown a willingness to follow as fast as he led. Indeed, he has expressed aspirations cherished by most Germans, and many of those who have opposed him have differed with his objectives less than with the methods and speed to be used in attaining them.

The state elections just held indicate that the pace of German nationalism is quickening. The tremendous gains registered by Herr Hitler's National Socialists can hardly be read in any other way. Nowhere did they obtain a majority, but in four out of five states the Fascists won a plurality. In at least two states they are likely to obtain enough support from other Right elements in the Landtags to control the local governments.

Of these state legislatures that of Prussia is especially important, because Prussia makes up four-sevenths of Germany, and the Prussian Prime Minister, Dr. Otto Braun, has been a pillar of strength to the moderate national Government of Dr. Heinrich Bruening. A few days ago the Prussian Diet enacted a measure providing that no state government should be formed by a cabinet having less than a clear majority of the Diet. This the Hitlerites do not possess, despite their climb from seven members to 162. Even with Dr. Hugenberg's Nationalists they could not muster the 212 required for a majority.

Indeed, it appears that only by forming a bloc which would include either the Catholic Center Party or the Communists can the Fascists control the Prussian Government. Either combination is unlikely, but in the present situation scarcely anything is impossible. Unless some bloc can be pressed together the Braun Government will hold over.

There is some possibility in case of a complete stalemate that Prussia's Landtag would follow the example of the Reichstag and carry on chiefly in recess. But Government by decree is hardly a satisfactory business. Emergency rule which becomes chronic is likely to engender emergency measures among the opposition parties. Fascism has become Germany's largest party; even if unable to obtain office, it must distinctly influence government.

There are those who feel that Hitlerism has reached its peak. They point out that the Fascists registered fewer votes in this latest election than Herr Hitler did in his try for the Presidency against Field Marshal von Hindenburg. And they add that most of the National Socialist gains have been made at the expense of minor and less extreme parties.

But in this election the Social Democrats lost forty-four seats, and there was a decline even in the Centrist vote. This would indicate that party lines are not hard and fast enough to block Fascist inroads on the moderate parties which have formed the bulwark of the present régimes, both in Prussia and in the Reich as a whole. This fact may influence the policy of moderate leaders. They may find it necessary to hasten their own programs to prevent their followers from falling in behind "the young man in a hurry." That would mean, first of all, a hardening of German foreign policy, especially in the coming Lausanne conference on reparations.

Clearing Decks at Ottawa

THE Dominion Parliament at Ottawa is generally inclined to take plenty of time in the debate following the speech from the Throne, but even more so in the budget debate. The desire to get ahead this session, however, to clear decks for the Imperial Economic Conference, is causing the machinery of Parliament to move at much higher speed.

The Government helped to keep the budget debate short by refraining from introducing new tariff measures. More revenue is needed to bring the Dominion's annual income up to estimated expenditure, but the Minister of Finance proposes to collect the additional $50,000,000 by increasing the more direct taxes, on incomes, sales and in a variety of so-called nuisance taxes. At the same time, public expenditures are being severely cut to balance outgo with income.

The Liberal Opposition's amendment to the budget statement attributed industrial unemployment and the unsatisfactory condition of Canadian agriculture to the Government's reliance on tariff increases in the former sessions of this Parliament. Labor and United Farmer members took an independent view, however, as expressed in a separate amendment. They placed more stress on the necessity of increasing purchasing power by "nationalizing" the financial system.

With the budget debate out of the way, the general desire on Parliament Hill in Ottawa is to get through with the session. There are national measures of first-class importance pending, particularly since the transportation commission has recommended the course to be followed to eliminate competitive waste in the operation of Canadian railways. Legislative action on the proposed treaty for the building of the St. Lawrence deep waterway also is anticipated. The parliamentary committee on radio broadcasting is expected to recommend a new national policy.

The desirability of calling an early session next autumn, after the Imperial Economic Conference, has been mooted. With this understanding, both sides could reasonably agree to wind up the present session quickly. The Government would surely welcome a few weeks with decks cleared before the statesmen from other lands within the British union begin to arrive in Ottawa.

The Listener's Obbligato

DR. WALTER DAMROSCH and the radio together constitute an ensemble unique in the history of American music. One need not be told that the Sunday symphonic hours sponsored by the General Electric Company have merged once a week the interests of perhaps hundreds of thousands of listeners, focusing attention of people in all walks of life upon the best in music. One might be surprised, however, to learn that the participation not only of listeners but of amateur performers in these concerts has already begun.

Dr. Damrosch last Sunday took occasion to read a letter from an amateur violinist who said that in the privacy of his own living room he and his violin often took part in the symphonic hours. He got copies of the music whenever possible, and when unable to do so depended on his ear. Dr. Damrosch evidently thought the idea commendable, for he mentioned the possibility of having numbers announced in advance so that ambitious amateurs might practice in preparation for the weekly event. His attitude toward those who wish to enter into a deeper appreciation of music through performing it will serve further to endear Dr. Damrosch to his great unseen audience, and prompts the hope that in the near future he may be able to speak of his great unseen orchestra.

No doubt another famous and beloved musician, Mr. Harold Bauer, will share this hope. Mr. Bauer has for some time identified himself with the cause of amateurism in music. He urges the playing of music as a road to a deeper appreciation of it, and believes the future of music depends in large measure upon the reviving of amateur interest. A "secondhand pastime" will not do, says Mr. Bauer. And he would have music lovers form small groups in which to play and sing together, thus to develop audiences more thoroughly familiar with music and musicianship than even those usually classed as "intelligent listeners."

Many who, like Mr. Bauer, are convinced of music's need of the amateur, will be encouraged by Dr. Damrosch's discovery that there are persons who feel sufficient need of music to wish to exercise an amateur interest in it. They perhaps will be interested also to note that the radio, which for a time seemed to be attracting people away from their own musical instruments, seems now to be encouraging a return to these sources of delight. And they may see, too, an indication of what radio can do with good programs to refresh and inspire its listeners.

One would not wish to see forgotten Mr. Bauer's proposal that amateurs get together and make their own music quite independently of the radio. Yet one cannot but feel that the urge to play good music, if only with a robot for a companion, will prove an important factor in the development of amateur interest. Under the genial beat of Dr. Damrosch's invisible baton, full many an amateur may play to blush unseen until that time when he shall feel qualified to take an active part in reinstating music as a neighborhood pastime.

Women in Public Life

THE long-fought battle for the rights of women in Great Britain is not quite over, but much of the fierceness is gone out of it now that the main objectives have been won. How different was the tone of a recent meeting in which the women members of Parliament were entertained by that ardent organization—the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship—from that of similar meetings held a decade ago! The women have won all that they asked for in House of Commons representation. They have won not merely the vote, but they are a majority of all the voters in the country.

They have secured entrance to the higher branches of the civil service, though they still seek the removal of marriage disabilities. They have access to the bar. They sit on juries. They serve as magistrates. They are equal with men in the guardianship of children. Though there remain a few inequalities which their champions wish to remove, all the main civic fortresses they coveted have been carried by storm.

The question that was most eagerly debated by these women members of Parliament was not—as it would have been nine years ago—what further rights should they demand as women, but what use should they make of their power now they are in Parliament. This is not by any means a purely British question. It has to be faced by women in all countries when, and as soon as, they are able to take up political life on an equality with men.

Should they refrain from taking a strictly party point of view, considering themselves in the first place the representatives of women, advocating, irrespective of party, those matters which women especially have at heart? Lady Astor thought they should. But the other point of view was put by Miss Megan Lloyd George. She urged that they should break down the prejudice that exists against women in public life by proving that their interests were not narrow and sectional, and that they were concerned with public questions as citizens, irrespective of sex.

Lady Astor's view is natural to one who all her life has fought for women's rights. Miss Lloyd George's view is more natural to one who has come into the heritage when most of the rights have been secured; and hers, in theory, is the more logical. For the women in Parliament have been elected by the votes of men as well as women; and since they are there on the basis of equality, it is for them to exercise their right by showing themselves equal to participation in all the national tasks with which the legislature confronts them. To pursue any other course presents the danger of creating a special women's party, through which sex conflict might be perpetuated.

But in actual practice there is much to be said for Lady Astor's view, if it is not pressed too far. It is not merely on the grounds of theoretical equality that it is desirable to have women in public life. It is desirable also because they have a special contribution to make, arising from their experiences and sympathies. They are peculiarly fitted, for example, to take up with knowledge and understanding measures for the protection of children in unregulated trades. And again, in the main, women will tend to throw their weight on the side of measures to promote temperance.

On both of these questions Lady Astor—though she sits in Parliament as a Conservative—has expressed herself emphatically irrespective of party. Such questions must often arise in any legislative body; and if women are there, they will almost inevitably express on these questions the woman's point of view, and it will assist a wise decision that they should do so.

An Excursion in Bankdom

SEVERAL writers in the Monitor's correspondence columns, in pointing out the difficulties under which the bankers labor, have based their arguments upon the proposition: "All that a bank does is to lend to Jones the money it gets from Smith." This proposition may be quite sound when the view is of only one bank. Applied to the operation of the whole banking system, however, it tells only part of the story, the fuller proposition being: "The bank lends to Jones the money it gets from Smith, and then lends to Brown that part of the money which Jones leaves with it." In other words, the banks create most of the money that the community uses. The need to understand this is the greater today because of the importance of the Federal Reserve System's present operations designed to expand credit.

Suppose Mr. Jones, who is a hardware merchant, gets a loan from the Hillsdale National Bank. Does he take the money away with him? Not in the great majority of cases. In granting him the loan, the manager credits Mr. Jones's deposit account with it, and as Mr. Jones needs the money he draws against it by check. The result on the books of the Hillsdale bank is that the two items on the opposite side of its ledger, first, "loans and investments," and then "deposits," have been increased by a like amount. But it was the loan that explained the deposit.

Take another illustration of a deposit that is not so easy to trace. Johnson is a bricklayer employed by a Hillsdale contractor. Every week he appears at the teller's window with his wage envelope. The deposits of the Hillsdale National Bank are increased with every deposit that Johnson makes. But it does not come, as did the other deposit, from the lending department of the same bank. It came from the contractor engaged in making improvements on a Hillsdale summer cottage owned by a Philadelphia business man. To pay the contractor the Philadelphia business man raised a mortgage on the property at the Smithville Industrial Bank. So the circle is complete; a loan from the Smithville Industrial Bank originated the deposit in the Hillsdale National Bank.

Mr. John Maynard Keynes says: "There is no limit to the amount of bank money, i.e., credits, which the banks can safely create, provided that they move forward in step." The rub lies in the qualification—provided that they move forward in step. They don't. That isn't the fault of either the Hillsdale National Bank or the Smithville Industrial Bank. It is the fault of a system which has made American banking one of the most highly competitive industries in the world. When conditions are rosy, the Hillsdale and the Smithville banks will act like high-pressure salesmen, encouraging Farmer Giles to believe that his property "could stand a mortgage." When conditions are cloudy, they will harry all the customers to whom loans have been made to pay up. This is competition to get into liquid condition—which is really a competition to get out of the banking business, since the banker's reason for existence is to merchandise money, not to hoard it.

Banking reform should be directed, therefore, toward a degree of unification—if not of banks, at least of bank policy—so that money supplies could be controlled uniformly. American banking legislation is moving steadily toward this goal. The third Glass bill proposes the extension of state-wide branch banking privileges to national banks regardless of state law restrictions. But much more unification is required before the banks can hope to develop the movement-in-step now required.

In the opinion of many, an ideal set-up would call for common inspection and a common charter and the obligation to join the Federal Reserve System. Such an ambitious program would demand a considerable abdication of state sovereignty, perhaps a constitutional amendment; but it may come as people recognize the importance of cohesion and stability in the banking system.

Editorial Notes

The head of the principal women's organization against prohibition asserts the Eighteenth Amendment is "poisoning the national life." Would she please explain what alcoholic liquors were doing to America before the adoption of that amendment and why it is such a reprehensible thing to undertake to stamp out one of the most socially damaging poisons known to mankind?

The poem, "The Man With the Hoe," said to have earned $250,000 for Edwin Markham, its author, in the last thirty-three years, seems to have hoed some profitable rows.

Congress, it seems, spends $800 a week printing speeches that were never delivered. A fact that will leave some persons speechless.

Evidently the bears who sell shares short are not the kind that hibernate during the winters of our economic discontent.

A German Onlooker's Diary

By PROF. DR. ERNST JÄCKH

[Editor's Note: The interest of this article is enhanced by the fact that it was mailed from Germany some time before the election of April 24, whose results it so nearly forecasts]

MY LETTER today must judge German facts which, far beyond Germany, are of historical importance for the politics of the world, including America. For these German facts do not only decide whether Germany in the following years will develop through common sense, order and evolution, or be disturbed by radicalism, civil war, and revolution, but also whether Europe and the world can once more attain to mutual confidence, to peaceful coöperation and to mutual reconstruction. Germany, after all is said and done, is the "heart of Europe," and so long as affairs there are not normal the entire organization of Europe is disordered, and even American coöperation with Europe is rendered difficult, if not impossible.

The mutual tasks that bind Europe and America, such as regulating the reparations question, the aims of disarmament, and implementing of the peace system, can have some prospect of success only if the European center of Germany overcomes the condition of obscuration and insecurity and deserves the confidence of the world in its stability. These questions were set for decision on the three dates—March 13, April 10 and April 24. March 13, with the great success of the Reich's President von Hindenburg, and April 10, with the second and final electoral contest, have really decided these questions. And these two events indicate the outline for the voting on April 24 for the Prussian Diet. These elections over, Germany will be freed at last from elections for the next few years: the President's official term lasts seven years, four years that of the Prussian Diet and still another two years that of the present Reichstag and its hitherto unshakable majority for the Reich's Chancellor Bruening.

* * *

Whoever is to give an expert opinion upon such important decisions must first say how it is with himself. All the more as not a few letters from readers of The Christian Science Monitor ask me to which party I belong. Well, to none at all. My political judgment is free from party prejudice. I am the founder and head of a university in Berlin which investigates and examines political problems with the methods of research and which is now in its twelfth year. Thus I endeavor dispassionately and objectively to understand and also explain the historical situation of present-day Germany. This method also made it possible for me even last November to calculate so accurately the probable figures of the March and April elections that have now been verified.

On scientific bases and from historical education I am, however, opposed to all Radicalism, whether Left or Right, because I am convinced that only a tranquil, peaceable development of Germany can benefit Europe and the world also, and that neither Germany nor international economics and rapprochement can endure dangerous experiments in the European center, experiments either of an international Socialism such as the Communism of Moscow desires, or a national Socialism such as Hitler wishes.

* * *

For this reason I also understand that the majority of public opinion welcomes the stabilization of Germany signified by Hindenburg's victory and Hitler's defeat. But can a victory for Hindenburg and a defeat for Hitler in the vote of March 13 be really affirmed? Let us see. An indisputable standard is surely to compare what Hitlerism itself expected and what it attained. Let us take just two testimonies: that of Hitler himself and another of Goebbels, the ablest and strongest will of the Hitler movement. Hitler himself publicly predicted that he expected for Hindenburg not more than 12,000,000, and for himself at least 13,000,000. Hindenburg, however, reached 18,500,000 and Hitler 11,300,000. Goebbels prophesied that Hitler would certainly receive 15,000,000, probably even 18,000,000, and he added: "If this decision is not attained the national socialistic movement is at an end!" No (here I am more optimistic for the national socialistic movement than its leader), with this defeat it is not yet "at an end," but has passed its zenith and is without any further danger for Germany and the Prussian elections.

This fact is confirmed by every analysis: not only for the reason that half of the electoral districts showed in the first ballot an absolute majority for Hindenburg and not a single majority for Hitler, but still more, by the fact that in most of the districts where the Hitlerites were still able to gain last year in the local and provincial elections, their figures have now considerably decreased: thus in the Hessian towns between 25 and 30 per cent, and also in Hamburg, in Bavaria, and in Munich, where Hitler's headquarters are situated. This signifies that disappointment with Hitler leadership has set in.

* * *

Let us, however, see conditions as they are: Hitler gained in the March 13 election, 11,300,000 votes. That is not yet one-third of all votes given and only one-fourth of all entitled to vote, so it is a figure that can make no claim whatever to the hitherto demanded supremacy or even to the majority; a figure, therefore, that cannot ride into power even together with the neighboring Hugenberg Nationalists who only numbered 2,500,000. What do those 11,300,000 Hitler votes signify? Neither more nor less than about 1,000,000 real members of the Hitler party and some 10,000,000 followers of the Hitler movement: a movement expressing the feelings of all those who are dissatisfied, unhappy, disappointed, uprooted, desperate through the effects of the war, the defeat, the inflation, the economic crisis.

Employees and employers, lower and higher officials, princes and peasants, especially the peasants big and little, who are all hit by the severe agrarian crisis: they all followed and are still following—not so much a political or economic program as the very effective catchwords of "the drummer" Hitler about the "lies of Versailles, the lies of the disarmament, the lies of the reparations," and so forth.

Apart from this social structure of the Hitler movement its geographical distribution is interesting: preponderantly the northeast voted for Hitler—the district which is the least politically developed—while the entire west and the entire south have declared themselves for Hindenburg, that is, the areas which have become politically mature owing to Germany's history.

* * *

A solitary surprise in comparison with all former calculations, however, exists: namely that Hitler was able to be a candidate personally. You remember that until a few weeks ago Hitler was neither a Reich German nor a citizen. His surprising and rapid naturalization was effected in an abnormal manner by his sudden nomination to an official position of moderate rank in the state of Brunswick (as "Regierungsrat"). The veto of any one of the other seventeen states would have made this nomination impossible, but the Reich's Government stressed the point that nobody should put in a veto. Why? Because it wished to give Hitler the chance for candidacy and—for defeat. By this the Hitler magic was to be broken and it really has been broken.

* * *

What is the significance of all this for April 24, for the Prussian Diet elections, that is, for the leading state of Germany, leading by reason of its size of two-thirds of Germany and by its political importance? The Hitler figures of the first presidential election indicate that the Hitler movement in Prussia may win 30 1-3 per cent of the voters. Such a success signifies in practical politics: a negative majority together with Hugenberg's Nationalists and the Communists, big enough to obtain a nonconfidence vote against Braun's Government but not a positive majority strong enough to form a government itself. Practically speaking, this means that the hitherto prevailing Government of Braun which for fourteen years has been composed of Democrats, Center, and Social Democrats, will remain as a so-called business cabinet, according to the Weimar Constitution. Braun's Prussian Democracy will have and hold the same position toward the Diet as does Bruening's German Democrats toward the Reichstag: leadership.

* * *

The triumvirate of Hindenburg, Bruening and Braun will remain and enforce itself as hitherto, only with the difference that the world now will not have to wait for this certainty and its confirmation by elections. These elections (as has been said) will be done with for the next few years on April 24.

* * *

The majority of the German people have hitherto given an example of discipline and patience, quiet and steadiness. The world outside can now return an answer: in the reparations question, in the disarmament question, in coöperation for overcoming the economic crisis and for reëstablishing political confidence.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Where the Horse Comes In

THIS is a motorized age—except in a wet spring. Then the good old plodding work horse turns up as the farmer's best foul weather friend.

At Missouri Valley, Iowa, farmers during the early thaw asked the council for a watering trough. The old conveniences are missed now that muddy roads have isolated the automobile in its garage. Neligh, Neb., ran out of hitching posts. A similar situation existed all over the corn belt. The towns were full of horses. They offered the only certain means the farmer had of getting there and back again.

In many cases dirt roads were impassable for motor traffic and even the gravel wasn't so good. So the farmer fell back on his old stand-by.

In spite of the extent to which tractors, trucks and passenger cars have been displacing horses, farmers have yet found no way of doing entirely without these assistants in their occupation. So the horse, even though he may be retired from active service, stays on the farm held in reserve.—*Omaha* (Neb.) *World-Herald.*

The Curbstone Judge

OFFICER was said by an able and experienced police officer that "if I can put my hand on the shoulder of a boy, he is my friend." What a wealth of wisdom there is in this one observation! For to get the boy's confidence and his friendship is to open the portals to his heart. When an admission has been given in a heart-to-heart talk, the results of the meeting may cast a new light upon a clouded existence. For the moment, the patrolman ceases to be a policeman. He dons the "ermined" robe and becomes a Judge of the First Instance. He hears the case, counsels or warns, sympathizes or coddles. What his action is, how he analyzes the situation, how much confidence he has obtained may mean victory or defeat. Confidence followed by the kindly advice of an alert father-confessor can work miracles.

A few years ago in one of the outlying neighborhoods, several houses were in process of construction. Their hot-headed owner was walking around them one evening when he saw a number of boys playing tag in one of the buildings. He gave chase, caught one of the culprits, and administered a thrashing to him. The boys said nothing to their parents about the matter, but a mass meeting was held, and it was decided that a house should be burned. The boy who had been punished was given the honor of setting fire to it. But it seems that a month or so before Patrolman "S" had won the confidence of the boy in umpiring a game of marbles over which there had been a dispute. On the evening on which the fire was to be started, he had met the boy, and in the course of a little talk, soon found out that something was radically wrong. By skillful questioning he soon had the whole story and of the revenge which was being planned. Immediately the two went over to the boys' "headquarters" accompanied by the hot-headed land owner. After a chilled reception, the owner apologized for his act, the boys promised to stay away, and the affair wound up in a drugstore, where the ice cream was enjoyed by all. So, through the good offices of the patrolman, a near tragedy was avoided.—*David G. Monroe and John Leonard,* in *Police "13-13"* (Chicago).

Chicago's School Teachers

CHICAGO public school teachers . . . have received only two and one-half months' pay since last April—after working practically without compensation during all the present school year. In response to questionnaires sent out by the Principals' Club, many have recited tales of woe—indeed a sorry chapter in the history of the middle West metropolis.

In many cases the prey of loan sharks, teachers have suffered severe financial reverses, many are threatened with the loss of their homes through foreclosure, or with eviction because of inability to meet rent payments. And above all the financial hardship towers the mental anguish resulting from humiliation and uncertainty which naturally tends to weaken the ability of the teachers to do their best for their charges, the school children of Chicago.

School officials may be responsible for the financial straits in which the school systm is entangled, but the teachers themselves are not to blame—and the school children are not to blame. Why inflict this punishment on the innocent?

Chicago is big enough, strong enough, rich enough, and courageous enough to right a wrong that has continued too long. The city should act without further delay.—*Illinois State Register.*

Digging In

REDUCTION of applications for seed loans in Johnston County to forty from one hundred and twenty-five last year indicates improved conditions on the farms of that county. This improvement seems general in southern Oklahoma, as farmers have courageously faced the task of making a living despite the obstacles imposed by economic conditions.—*Ardmore* (Okla.) *Ardmoreite.*